THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star.
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford

Cheſter, Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
York 3

MARCH, 1801.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for Jan. and Feb. 1801 194
Letter from Miſs Seward to Mr. Jerningham 195
Account of Downing College Cambridge 197
Conſtitutions of Downing College detailed 198
Origin. Letter from Bp. Hough to Lord Digby *ib*
Botanical Studies recommended to the Ladies 199
The Importance of making proper Wills 200
Hint to all in the Profeſſion of the Law *ibid.*
Hiſtory and preſent State of Coniſbro' Caſtle 201
Elegant Latin Epitaph in Abergavenny Church 204
Hen. Martin, the Regicide, buried at Chepſtow *ib*
Mary Queen of Scots impriſoned at Coventry *ib*
A Leiceſterſhire Farmer's Thoughts on Scarcity 205
On the obſolete Statute of Non-reſidence 206
Characteriſtic Anecdotes of Hero of the Nile 207
Account of Ld. Nelſon's Reception at Fonthill 208
Bees recommended—Mulliary Pillar at Eſher *ib*
Nightingales—Definition of Jury-maſt, &c. *ib*
Inoculation of the late Empreſs of Ruſſia 209
Magnificent Reward conferred on B. Dimſdale 210
Mr. Wenman Langton on Odes of Anacreon 213
A familiar Dialogue in Imitation of Horace 215
New Comment on the Helmdon Inſcription 216
Plan for reforming the Manners of the Poor 217
Tour to the Netherlands in Autumn of 1793 218
Further Particulars of the City of Utrecht 219
Family of Parr—Miſcellaneous Information 220
Remarker on Architect. Innovation reproved 221
Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, XXXIII. 222
Temperate Remarks on Stat. of Non-reſidence 223
Kett's "Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy" 224
Witherby's Obſervat. on Addreſs to the Jews 226
Centioner illuſtrated—The Cauſes of Scarcity 229
Letter from the Rev. Mr. Shaw to Mr. Snape *ibid.*
Account of Forton, Aqualate-hall, Sutton, &c. 230
A Muſical Genius diſcovered in Staffordſhire 232
Earl of Shafteſbury—Biographical Queries *ibid.*
Proceedings in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 233
Review of New Publications 237—255
Literary Intelligence—Index Indicatorius 256
Remarks on the late Election for Leiceſter *ibid.*
Select Poetry, Antient and Mod. 257—261
Proceedings in the Imperial Parliament, 1801 262
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 265
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 268
Account of the Capture of the Kent Indiaman 270
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 271
Melancholy Account of Loſs of the Invincible 272
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 274—285
Gazette Promotions—Bill of Mortality 286
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 287
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 288

Embelliſhed with a beautiful View, and ſeveral Plans, of Conisborough Caſtle, in Yorkshire; and with the Signature of the Prince of Peace.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1801.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1801.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1801.
1	SW brisk	29,52	47	47	14 4·1	fair
2	SW ditto	60	48	48	·3	fun and pleafant
3	S ditto	57	49	49	3·5	gloomy, ſlight ſhowers
4	SW ditto	57	54	53	4·3	fun, but wind boiſterous
5	SW calm	80	46	47	3·7	ſlight ſhowers, ſun at intervals
6	SW moderate	66	46	47	·7	rain and gloomy A. ſun and clear P.
7	SE calm	30,15	33	37	·3	ſun, clear and pleaſant
8	SE ditto	13	39	41	·2	foggy, little rain
9	NW ditto	10	44	45	2·3	foggy, little rain
10	SE ditto	10	37	39	4·4	foggy, little rain
11	N gentle	5	35	36	·2	dark, bleak and cold
12	NE ditto	29,85	31	33	·1	a little fleet
13	NE moderate	69	34	34	·1	ſnow moſt of the day
14	NE ditto	77	30	32	·2	a little ſnow, two hours ſun
15	SE ditto	63	32	32	·5	dark and cold
16	NE calm	60	32	34	·0	bland and pleaſant
17	NE calm	63	33	35	·4	ſun at intervals
18	SW ditto	77	33	35	3·9	ſun at intervals
19	SE ditto	44	36	37	·7	rain
20	NW ditto	34	37	39	·5	delightful day, rain at night
21	SE ditto	20	42	43	·2	gloomy, ſhowers
22	SW ditto	14	37	31	·7	after ſun, gloomy and ſhowers
23	SW ditto	15	35	37	·7	after pleaſant day rain and hail at night
24	SW ditto	30	37	31	·7	gloomy
25	SE ditto	28	43	44	2·8	rain A. M. hurricane of wind P.
26	SW ditto	70	42	43	4·0	ſun and pleaſant
27	S ditto	88	38	40	3·7	a ſlight ſhower
28	SW ditto	73	42	43	·5	ſhowers

1. Snow-drow flowers.—2. Filbert in full bloom.—4. Mezereon flowers.—5. Throſtle ſings.—6. Lark ſoars aloft and ſings.—7. Gorſe flowers; Robin-red-breaſt ſings.—10. Gooſeberry-buſh begins to foliate.—17. Hip-briar foliates.—22. Dead-nettle flowers.—26. Shepherd's-purſe flowers.

Fall of rain this month 1.74 inches. Evaporation 0.0 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for March, 1801.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.
Feb.	°	°	°		
26	45	47	40	29,75	fair
27	33	49	42	,96	cloudy
28	44	48	46	,84	cloudy
Mar. 1	47	55	49	,77	cloudy
2	50	58	48	30,10	cloudy
3	50	60	50	,25	fair
4	50	52	44	,31	cloudy
5	41	52	46	,31	fair
6	45	46	40	,05	cloudy
7	39	45	32	,27	fair
8	30	44	37	,01	fair
9	35	50	47	29,90	fair
10	43	46	44	,92	rain
11	44	48	46	,60	rain

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1801.
Mar.	°	°	°		
12	48	54	43	29,30	ſhowery
13	44	50	47	,50	ſhowery
14	49	54	46	,30	rain
15	33	42	34	,50	fair
16	32	47	44	,73	ſhowery
17	46	51	43	,51	ſhowery
18	37	53	40	,42	ſhowery
19	36	47	41	,72	fair
20	42	46	40	,20	ſtormy
21	38	46	38	,15	ſtormy
22	37	44	43	,12	windy and fair
23	36	48	39	,20	fair
24	34	45	40	,68	ſhowery
25	36	49	43	30,02	fair
26	44	55	46	,05	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1801.

Copy of another Letter * *to* EDWARD JERNINGHAM, *Esq. on his ſecond Edition of* "Select Sermons from the French of the Biſhop of Meaux."

SIR, *Lichfield, Jan.* 17.

I THANK you for having preſented to me the new edition of your Eſſay on Pulpit Oratory, illuſtrated by extracts from Boſſuet.

You are there not only much enlarged, but conſiderably improved, from having ſtrengthened, by ſome ſtriking examples, your arraignment of the Britiſh Clergy for their general ſtyle in ſermons.

The cenſure paſſed upon them for neglecting, or but coldly touching, the awful themes of public calamity, is too well ſupported by the inſtances from Sprat; its echo from Calamy; the unimpreſſive uſe made by Stillingfleet of the dreadful conflagration in London, in 1666, when it was his appointed ſubject; and by South's comment upon the conceited paſſage in Tillotſon. But it is not from any of thoſe four Divines that I wiſh to ſee rival paſſages ſelected, which might ſhine not only with a chaſter but with as *warm* a luſtre as thoſe of the French prelate.

I doubt not the juſtice of Melmoth's diſlike to the general ſtyle of Tillotſon, ſince neither my memory nor my heart retain one impreſſion from the few ſermons of his which have been forced upon my attention, except that of their tedious length and elaborate dulneſs. Immoderate length in a ſermon is a defect for which excellence itſelf cannot atone.

Our great Lyric Poet's ſummary diſapprobation of the ſtyle of Britiſh ſermons ſince the Revolution, is a very powerful corroboration of yours; but the two ſtars of pulpit-eloquence, Ogden and Blair, had not then ariſen.

Yet ſurely that matchleſs, at leaſt by Boſſuet, matchleſs cloſe of one of Sherlock's ſermons, "Go to your Natural Religion," is not, as you allege, "a ſingle flaſh of lightning, which renders the general darkneſs more viſible." It ſeems to me, that forcible, luminous, and impaſſioned, ſentences are *frequent* on his pages, though, perhaps, not equal to that moſt reſplendent paſſage of ſacerdotal oratory that ever met my peruſal.

St. Chryſoſtom's reproach to the nuns of Antioch, for the ſtyle in which they wore their habit, ſeems an *exceptionable* example of admonition. More voluptuouſneſs is apparent in his deſcription of their attire, than in their attempt to render it becoming. The preſent mode of dreſs in our young women of faſhion, and in their imitators, is, from its immodeſty, a proper ſubject of grave rebuke from the preacher; but if his rebuke was to conſiſt of deſcription luxuriantly minute, as in that of the Greek ſaint to his nuns, the congregation would depart laughing at the monitor, who had ſo circumſtantially diſplayed the effect of improper dreſs upon his own imagination.

Strange indeed it is, and very amenable to your cenſure, that the preachers of eminence, whoſe diſcourſes have gone down to poſterity, and who lived during the aweful and terrible period when the

* There is a miſtake of the preſs in the former letter on this ſubject, p. 116, where *Stabat Mater* is printed *Stubat Mater*.

the deſtroying angel paſſed over this iſland, and in the cities of London and Weſtminſter ſwept away 3000 victims in one night, ſhould not have noticed, or very ſlightly noticed, the anguiſh and deſolation of that peſtilential æra.

A predeceſſor of my father's in the rectory of the village of Eyam, in Derbyſhire, was worthy to have his name go down to future ages, with that of the Biſhop of Marſeilles and of the French dramatic poet, whom, to his honour and your own, you now reſcue from the overſhadowing pinion of Time. The incloſed extract * will ſhew you the ground of Mr. Mompeſſan's rival claim to the palms of Chriſtian fortitude and kindneſs.

I beg leave to recommend to your always candid attention a contraſt of an happy and unhappy parent, one in the virtue, the other in the vice, of his children. It will be found in the concluſion of Dr. Ogden's eleventh ſermon on the Commandments. Seldom has more ſtriking, more pathetic eloquence met my eye, or my ear; more calculated to penetrate the heart of youth, and to mould it to filial piety.

Nothing is more diſguſting to me, and indeed to the generality of people, than dictatorial egotiſm from the pulpit. Even in the learned and aged clergyman, it is prieſtly arrogance; in the young declaimer, it is inſufferable preſumption. There is too much of it in Boſſuet. When the preacher cenſures, he ought to cenſure in his maſter's name, and from his authority, not from his *own*. Let him involve his individual frailty in his charge of general depravity; and let him expreſs a deſire of *ſelf-amendment*, when he exhorts his brethren to forſake their ſins. *We* and *us*, not the prieſt-proud *I*, ought to be the ſign perſonal in his language. Let modeſty and humility bridle his imagination; ſincerity, truth, and fraternal kindneſs be the ſources of his admonition; and then may he take your advice, and neglect no means of awakening the paſſions of his auditors, which the marked calamities, or ſignal bleſſings, that time paſt and preſent, circumſtances local or general, may preſent to his ſubject.

Some years ago I wrote ſix ſermons; moſt of them have been preached. Without the congregation knowing that they were not his by whom they were delivered, I had the ſatisfaction of witneſſing their attention and their tears. That circumſtance is here mentioned to ſhew you, that I do not wiſh the abſence of energy and pathos in the Britiſh ſermon, and only deſire that they ſhould not over-ſtep the limits of that humility, which touches the *Ark of God* with reverence. I cannot, however, think *Boſſuet* a *faſe* model, in *all* reſpects, for our young divines; or that his ſtyle would be generally acceptable from our pulpits.

I apprehend, you have not enough conſidered that it requires diſtinguiſhed talents to execute *well* your plan for the conſtruction of Engliſh ſermons; and that, if *ill* executed, its effect would be worſe than that of thoſe cold homilies, which are called good practical diſcourſes, and which do neither good nor hurt. At leaſt, however, they eſcape the contempt which every effort to move the paſſions muſt create, when made by thoſe who do *not* know how to touch their ſprings.

The Biſhop of Meaux was a man of genius. Wherever we find *genius*, *there*, and there *only*, ſhall we find *eloquence*. Beſides the number of thoſe ſet ſuns, the light of whoſe compoſitions *yet* gilds our polemic horizon, *all* our exiſting clergy preach finely who are endowed with genius, that rich boon of nature, which art, induſtry, and learning *combined*, cannot

* This elegant extract ſhall certainly appear in our next Number. Edit.

cannot beſtow. They who are thus endowed, need not exchange their ſtyle for Boſſuet's. I wiſh you could hear ſome of the celebrated pulpit orators of this cathedral; for they are clear to convince, nervous to impreſs, pathetic to perſuade, and eloquent to charm.

The *amor patriæ* is fervid in my boſom. The ſuperiority of Britiſh talents in *all* the walks of *Genius*, I proudly feel. The ſons of the ſong, the pencil, the lyre, and the pulpit, ſupport that ſuperiority from time to time, and I burn to aſſert their claims whenever I ſee or hear them queſtioned.

You have made excellent uſe of Mr. Erſkine's noble oration, in defence of the Chriſtian faith, againſt the impudent attacks of Paine, and on the virtues and intellectual powers of its great champions, Newton, Boyle, Locke, Hale, and Milton.

"The Life of the late Dr. Horne, Biſhop of Norwich," lately met my eye. Slightly looking into the tract, I was ſurprized to find it there aſſerted, that the Biſhop accuſed Sir Iſaac Newton of lurking infidelity; of having been ſecretly in league with the infidel writers of his day, to diſgrace Chriſtianity, and diſprove its truth; that the Biſhop deſpiſed his planetary ſyſtem, becauſe it does not agree with the aſtronomy of the Scriptures.

Intirely do I accord with your cenſure of Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis*. No writer, of genius ſo inconteſtable, diſguſts me half ſo often as Dryden, both by ſins of omiſſion and commiſſion in his poetry, and by ſelf-contradictions and falſe precepts in his criticiſm. It is the whim of the day to extol Dryden as the mighty Coloſſus of Engliſh Rhyme, under whoſe huge legs his petty ſucceſſors creep. "If you *muſt* read Engliſh poetry," ſays the academic pedant to his pupil, "ſtudy Dryden." Now, certainly a model ſo often mis-ſhapen in its conſtructions, ſo often ſmirched and ſmeared with vulgar expreſſions, phraſes, and idioms; an author ſo often cold and affected, as in the *Annus Mirabilis* and other poems, where the occaſion demanded ſimple energy and the pathos of the heart, inſtead of the quirks of the fancy, is *not*, with all his occaſional greatneſs, a proper ſtudy for youthful and riſing genius. It is only when matured and guarded againſt Drydenic conceits and ſlovenly errors, by familiarity with *purer* forms of Engliſh poetry, that the young claſſic ſcholar may ſafely fix his attention on the unequal pages of the frequently ſublime, but ſtill more frequently groveling Dryden.

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following particulars of Downing college, Cambridge, the only college founded in either univerſity during the laſt 200 years, extracted from "The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar, 1801," will be acceptable to many of your readers.

Sir George Downing, bart. of Gamlingham, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1717, deviſed all his valuable eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his neareſt relations, being firſt couſins, viz. to each for life, with remainder to their iſſue in ſucceſſion; and in caſe they all died without iſſue, he deviſed theſe eſtates to truſtees, who with the conſent and approbation of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, ſhould found a college within the Univerſity of Cambridge, which ſhould be called Downing College.

Sir George died in 1749: and upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing in 1764, without iſſue, the reſt of Sir George's relations named in his will being all then dead without iſſue, the eſtates deviſed were claimed by the Univerſity for the uſe of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will after many years litigation was at length eſtabliſhed. And the charter for the incorporation of Downing College

lege having been fully examined and conſidered by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majeſty's expreſs approbation, the Great Seal was affixed to it by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September 1800.

"The college is to conſiſt of a Maſter, a Profeſſor of the Laws of England, a Profeſſor of Medicine, and *eighteen* Fellows. *Two* of the fellows are to be in orders; but the reſt at a certain ſtanding are to become either Barriſters at Law, or Doctors of Phyſic. The future maſters are to be elected by the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and the maſters of St. John's and Clare-hall, out of thoſe who are, or have been, Profeſſors or Fellows of the college.

"The Profeſſors were to be elected by the ſame perſons, together with the Maſter of Downing college, from perſons as deſcribed in the charter in any college of Cambridge or Oxford. A member of a Scotch Univerſity, with certain qualifications, is alſo eligible to be the Profeſſor of Medicine.

"The Fellows are to be elected by the Maſter, Profeſſors, and Fellows. Scholars and pupils are to be admitted and educated as in other colleges.

"The Maſter and the Profeſſors hold their offices for life, or till they are removed for miſconduct. And they have the ſame rights and privileges as other maſters and profeſſors in the Univerſity. The Profeſſors are to read lectures to all the Univerſity.

"The Fellows vacate their fellowſhips by marriage, or at the end of *twelve* years, unleſs, under certain circumſtances, they obtain a licence to retain them longer. The *annual* ſalary of the Maſter is 600l. of a Profeſſor 200l. of a fellow 100l. or in that proportion.

"The Maſter, the *two* Profeſſors, and *three* Fellows *only* are named in the charter; *thirteen* other Fellows are to be appointed under the kings's ſign manual, when the college is built *.

"The following gentlemen are appointed by the charter the preſent collegiate body:

Maſter.—Francis Anneſley, LL. D. Member of St. John's, and M. P. for Reading in Berkſhire. Appointed 1800.

"*Profeſſor of the Laws of England.*—Edward Chriſtian, A. M. member of St. John's.

"*Profeſſor of Medicine.*—Buſick Harwood, M. D. member of Emmanuel.

"*Fellows.*—John Lens, A. M. member of St. John's; William Meek, A. M. member of Emmanuel; William Frere, A. B. member of Trinity."

To this account from the Calendar the following circumſtance may be added. If Downing college had been founded before the death of the late Anthony Storer, eſq. he would have left his moſt valuable collection of books to it; but, as it was then uncertain whether the charter would ever be obtained, he bequeathed them to the library of Eton college. EUGENIO.

* "The building is expected to commence in the courſe of the preſent year, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. EDIT."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

AS the Rev. Mr. Snape has, in his laſt entertaining paper, mentioned the Cotes family, I imagine the following letter will intereſt him. The manuſcript in my hands is only a copy itſelf, and I am ignorant by what chance it came to be among my family papers; but, I think, the piety and dignity of the ſtyle command conviction of its authenticity; and that the affecting deſcription it gives of the evening of a venerable prelate's life, renders it worthy of being preſerved in the Gentleman's Magazine.

"Biſhop of Worceſter's letter to Lord Digby, April 13th, 1743, in the 93d year of his age, three weeks before his death:-

"My Lord, I think myſelf very much obliged to your lordſhip's nephew for his kind viſit, whereby I have a more authentic account of your lordſhip's health, than is uſually brought me by report; and an opportunity of informing myſelf in many particulars relating to your noble houſe, and the good family at Woodcote; which I hear with the uncommon pleaſure of one who has been no ſtranger to them. Mr. Cotes is bleſſed in his children, all whoſe ſons are not only deſerving, but proſperous; and I am glad to ſee one of them devoted to the ſervice of God. He may not, perhaps, have choſen the moſt

moſt likely employment to thrive by, but he depends on a maſter who never fails to recompence them that truſt in him above their hopes. The young gentleman will account to your lordſhip for Hartlebury; but, I fancy, you will expect me to ſay ſomething of myſelf; and, therefore, I preſume to tell you, my hearing hath long ſince failed. I am weak and forgetful, having as little inclination to buſineſs, as ability to perform it. In other reſpects I have eaſe, if it may not be more properly called indolence, to a degree beyond what I durſt have thought on, when years began to multiply upon me. I wait continually for a deliverance out of this life into a better, in humble confidence, that, by the mercy of God, through the merits of his Son, I ſhall ſtand at the reſurrection on his right hand: and when you, my lord, have ended thoſe days that are to come, which I pray may be many and proſperous, and as innocent and exemplary, as thoſe that are paſt, I doubt not of our meeting in that ſtate where the joys are renewable, and will always endure. I am your lordſhip's moſt obedient and ever affectionate ſervant, JOHN WORCESTER."

One of your correſpondents, Mr. Urban, has acted by another, (p. 119.) in a manner ſimilar to what a man would do, who was to ſtep from one ſide of Bond-ſtreet to the other, and give a paſſing paſſenger a hard ſlap on the face. R. C. has, in a ſplenetic fit, wantonly daſhed out of his own path, to ſtrike a blow at "An Architect." It gives me great ſatisfaction to obſerve "An Artichitect" writing in defence of the memorials of our anceſtors; and, as he has been ſo officiouſly and ſneeringly criticized, I deviate from *my* own walk to declare, that I think his animated opinions and deſcriptions, are neceſſary antidotes to the dry criticiſms and quotations which controverſy ſo frequently produces.

As T. C. has declined keeping the botanical ball (p. 100.) *entirely* in his own hands, he has done judiciouſly in toſſing it up for any other of Mr. Urban's correſpondents to catch who chuſe it. Some years ago, a ſet of very eminent botaniſts correſponded with Mr. Urban; and I hope ſo many of them as ſurvive will rally round him again, and thereby aſſiſt in obviating a complaint a reader was lately making, (ſee the number for January laſt) that the Gentleman's Magazine was getting vapouriſh. I would not have the momentos of mortality and immortality baniſhed, but I would have ſubjects promoted that are of a pleaſing nature. Of that deſcription is Natural Hiſtory, which has alſo the advantage of being a ſtudy common to both ſexes, the botanical branch of it particularly. Women generally write in an eaſy, lively, flowing ſtrain, and the adoption of T. C's propoſition reſpecting Exotic Plants, will, probably procure Mr. Urban ſome epiſtolary favours from the other ſex: yet, let it not be inferred that I wiſh him to open his reſpectable volumes to the puerile hoſt of tale-writers, charade-mongers, and acroſtic-makers: neither let the female botaniſts be intimidated, by ſuppoſing that I expect them to diſtort their ſoft crow-quills, by the ſcripturation of ſuch ſeſquipedalian words as *infundibuliform*, *hypocrateriform*, &c. &c. In his charming eſſay on gardening, Sir W. Temple has appropriated the floral part entirely to the Ladies; and the ingenious Mr. W. Curtis has placed his Botanical Magazine immediately under their patronage. The ſcience of botany enjoys higher protection ſtill, it having been honoured by ſo much encouragement from her preſent Majeſty, that ſhe juſtly may be ſtyled the Queen of Flowers, as well as of the United Kingdom; and it was a very appropriate compliment that was paid her, to name one of the grandeſt of the newly introduced flowers the *Strelitza Reginæ*. The nurture of exotics not only belongs more particularly to the female province, on account of its being an elegant *home* amuſement, but becauſe of there being much delicate work, eſſential to the

welfare

welfare of plants, that is more dexterouſly performed by the pliant fingers of women, than by the clumſy paws of men. Ladies can alſo more conveniently attend the regulation of the green-houſe ſaſhes, which require cloſer attention than the ordinary concerns of gentlemen will allow them to pay; and, if theſe things are left entirely to the management of ſervants, there is little uſe in attempting to keep a collection of valuable plants. I therefore ſhall take the liberty of applying to the ladies a few of the lines that Evans addreſſed to Bobart, the botany profeſſor at Oxford, which are printed with Prior's poems, edit. 12mo, 1733:

"——————'Tis yours
The vegetable world to guide,
And o'er all Botany preſide;
To ſee, that ev'ry dewy morn
Succeſſive plants the earth adorn;
That Flow'rs, thro' every month be found,
Conſtant to keep their gaudy round;
That Flow'rs, in ſpite of froſt and ſnow,
Throughout the year perpetual blow;
That Trees, in ſpite of winds are ſeen,
Array'd in everlaſting green."

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *March* 16.

I Approve much of your correſpondent Mentor, p. 92, recommending to parents of families having always a will by them, eſpecially as they may alter the ſame at any time during their life; for a will does not take effect till the death of the teſtator. Great care ſhould be taken in the preparing, execution, and atteſtation of wills, to make them valid; for, to paſs freehold lands, the law requires a will to be ſigned by the teſtator, in the preſence of three or more credible witneſſes, not intereſted under it, who muſt all atteſt the ſame; and it will not paſs freehold lands which did not belong to the teſtator at the time of the execution of the will: nor can copyhold lands be deviſed by will, without executing a ſurrender to the uſe of the will; nor, in ſome manors, cuſtomary-hold lands, without executing a deed to a truſtee, to the uſe of his will; and, though a will of leaſehold lands, or chattels real, for terms of years, and perſonal property, does not require the atteſtation of three witneſſes, as a deviſe of freehold lands do, yet it is better to have ſuch wills properly atteſted. When a perſon purchaſes, or otherwiſe acquires, freehold lands, after the execution of his will, he muſt republiſh his will, or make a new one; otherwiſe the ſame will not paſs under it; ſo, likewiſe, if the deviſor, or any legator, named in a will, ſhould happen to die in the life-time of the teſtator, for then it would be a lapſed deviſe, or lapſed legacy. In ſhort, as great circumſpection, and technical terms, ſhould be uſed in drawing wills, to veſt the eſtate agreeable to the teſtator's intentions, and ſatisfy any charges thereout, and as very often truſtees are required; it is adviſeable, to prevent ſuits and animoſities among the parties intereſted under a will, to have the ſame prepared by a profeſſional gentleman, while the teſtator is in good health, and of ſound mind, and who, in ſuch caſe, will take care to have the ſame duly executed and atteſted, as the law requires.

Yours, &c. W. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 17.

I ADDRESS you on a ſubject highly intereſting to a very numerous and reſpectable body of men, thoſe engaged in the profeſſion of the Law, and to all they hold moſt dear.

It is with ſome degree of ſurpriſe, and a conſiderable degree of regret, I reflect on the forlorn ſtate of the widows and orphans of many members of that learned and honourable profeſſion, who have known better days, when inſtitutions have been ſo long eſtabliſhed, for the relief of the diſtreſſed widows and orphans of the clergy, and of medical men. I have too high an opinion of the talents and virtues of many of the members of that profeſſion, to ſuppoſe more than a hint neceſſary. J. R.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. March, 1801. Pl. I. p. 201.

CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 26.

YOU herewith receive ſome ſketches of Coniſbro' caſtle, with ſome account and deſcription; which may, perhaps, ſeem too minute; but, ſhould this venerable place be entirely deſtroyed, a deſcription of this ſort will be highly valued. [*See Two Plates.*]

CONISBOROUGH, or CONISBRO', is a village beautifully ſituated on the brow of a ſteep hill on the right of the road (at five miles and a half) from Doncaſter to Sheffield; the antient Britons called it *Caer Conan*, that is, Town Royal; and, it is ſaid, it was the ſeat of juriſdiction over 28 towns. The Saxons called it *Cyning*, or *Conan Byrgh*, which alſo ſignifies Royal Town. The river Don paſſes it at half a mile diſtance. Between the river and town ſtand the venerable remains of this caſtle, one of the moſt antient, and alſo moſt perfect, remains of antiquity in this kingdom. The earlieſt mention that has been found concerning it, proves it to have been a fortreſs of Hengiſt the Saxon general, being ſituated at the angle of a valley called Mexborough Ings, where Aurelius Ambroſius defeated Hengiſt in the year 487, forcing him to ſeek refuge in this caſtle; and afterwards, in 489, again defeated him, took him priſoner, and, by the advice of Eldad, biſhop of Glouceſter, beheaded him at the Northern gate of the citadel. Near the entrance to the caſtle is a tumulus, ſuppoſed to be the tomb of Hengiſt, though very improbable. Some gentlemen lately dug it, ſearching for his remains, but in vain. William the Conqueror gave this caſtle, with all its privileges, &c. to William de Warren; and, in the reign of king Edward III. John Earl of Warren gave it to his miſtreſs, Maud de Hereford. It was afterwards the property of Richard duke of York; who was named *De Coningſbury*, becauſe he was born here. Through his ſon King Edward IV. it continued with the crown till James II. granted it to Lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, eſq. and now belongs to the Duke of Leeds.

I have not been able to learn at what time this caſtle firſt fell to decay. The height of from 20 to 30 feet of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was ſtrengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, are ſtill viſible; and the ſtrong tower, or keep, almoſt entire, though more than 1800 years ſince it was erected. The caſtle is of an irregular but rather oval form, and meaſures at the foot on the outſide 700 feet in circumference, ſurrounded by a foſſe ſtill 40 feet deep from the foot of the walls, and full of numerous and amazing tall aſh and elm trees; which, I conceive, have greatly contributed to protect the building from the injuries of the weather. The counterſcarp of the foſſe is 20 feet ſteep, but towards the river there is none, being leveled by the plough.

The entrance was on the North ſide by a drawbridge, the maſonry whereof ſtill remains; but now the foſſe is here entirely filled with rubbiſh, forming a highway acroſs. A covered way, 10 feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is 30 feet long, and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court, or caſtle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep, as is ſeen by the annexed plan, *Pl. II.* No. I. in which the double lines ſhew where the walls are ſtill ſtanding, the dots where they are entirely broken to the ground, but can be eaſily traced. Where the covered way terminates is the remains of a portal, its architecture and fragments of ſteps pronounce it to have been the entrance to ſome buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it, and to the whole of the North and Eaſt wall, which were probably for the purpoſes of lodging the officers and ſervants or retainers of the governor or proprietor of the caſtle, ſtore houſes, and other neceſſary offices. The only objects, other than bare walls, are,—on each ſide of the tower appear ſteps to the top of the walls, hollow beneath. At A is a break through the bottom of the wall, which, from the ſymmetry of a remaining ſtone, perhaps was a loophole or ſally port; it muſt, however, have been but ſmall, being in its preſent ruined ſtate only 6 feet ſquare. B, is the only hollow rounder with a loop-hole; C, a fireplace and chimney; D, a ſmall trough in the wall; E, two ſtaircaſes; and, at F, the portal. Upon theſe ruins grow ſome very large trees; and between S S, the waſt is built of much greater thickneſs and ſtrength

ſtrength than any other part, although an inner one. The greateſt part of the South-weſt wall is ſunk with two of the four rounders by which it was ſtrengthened; and, from its reclining poſture, I conjecture it was undermined: one of the rounders particularly is ſunk ſo low, that it is overgrown by the graſs which ſurrounded it.

I will now attempt to deſcribe the keep; a noble round tower ſtrengthened by ſix large ſquare buttreſſes running from the bottom to the top, at equal diſtances; eighteen feet from the ground, both the tower and buttreſſes expand, ſloping gradually to the width of four feet, ſo as to give greater ſtrength to the baſe *. The buttreſſes are not an exact ſquare, but leſſen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the South-eaſt end of the caſtle, two thirds of it being within the walls which lean againſt it; the reſt is itſelf an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the South-weſt, and is 24 feet from the ground, aſcended to by a flight of 32 ſteps about five feet broad, the maſonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from ſome wall to this entrance. I muſt obſerve, that, if theſe ſteps are a more modern work than the tower, the reſt of the caſtle is alſo; becauſe, the remaining ruins and ſteps are evidently the ſame work, both, indeed, different from the tower which is highly finiſhed, the ſtones being very much larger, and more cloſely and regularly arranged than thoſe of the ſurrounding ruins. I would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very ſuperficial ſurvey of the place; he ſtates only four rounders, and eight are viſible. The preſent wall oppoſite the door is at too great a diſtance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, neceſſary for the faſtenings, &c. requiſite for a drawbridge; in the inſide are receſſes for maſſy bars, but it is obſervable, that neither machicolations, or portcullis, nor the mode of ſecuring loop-holes, ſeem to have been known by thoſe who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is 15 feet thick; and at each buttreſs 23 feet; it ſeems to have been but one apartment, is circular, as is alſo the whole inſide of the tower), and 22 feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any apperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole reſembling the mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment, of the ſame dimenſions with that I am now ſpeaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error, when he ſays this dungeon is of a *vaſt* depth, and at the bottom a draw well, for it has, time out of mind with the oldeſt inhabitant of the village, been ſo full of rubbiſh by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower, as to be but eight feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition ſays, from its bottom was a ſubterraneous paſſage out of the caſtle. There have been two other floors, the firſt obtained by a flight of 25 ſtone ſtairs from the entrance paſſage, lighted by two loop-holes. At this room the wall is thirteen feet and a half thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fireplace is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each ſide, with carved capitals, ſupporting a chimney-piece twelve feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profuſion of the plant pelitory. Oppoſite is a large arched window, aſcended to by three bold ſteps; it has a ſtone ſeat ſixteen inches high on all three ſides; near the fireplace is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purpoſes of ablution; in another place is a door to a cloſet of eaſe. Oppoſite the entrance is a ſtaircaſe door to the apartment above aſcended to by 34 ſteps and the light of two loop-holes. This room has a fireplace ſupported by pillars, though not ſo grand as the former; alſo, a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the reſemblance of a crown; alſo an arched window with ſteps and ſtone ſeats; the wall here only twelve feet thick.

Thoſe who viſit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one ſtaircaſe door to another, on a ledge which formerly ſupported the floor, ſcarcely nine inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moiſt and ſlippery; by the aſſiſtance of nails driven in the wall to hold by, it is not, however, ſo extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the firſt apartment;

* The dots inſide the plan of the tower are meant to repreſent this.

Gent. Mag. March 1801. Pl. II. p. 203.

N°. 2.

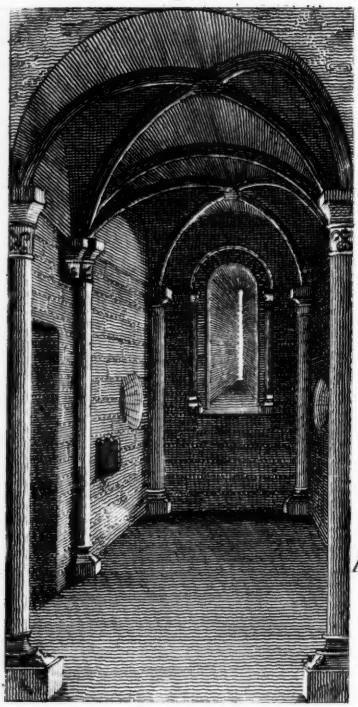
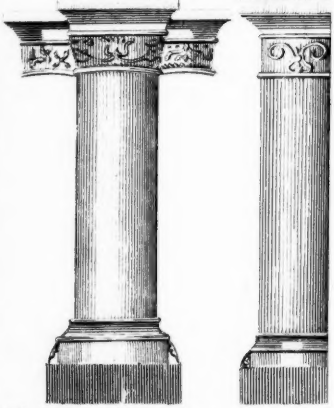


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Centre Pillar on the Right



8 Inches Diameter

Side Windows both alike

Fig. 1.

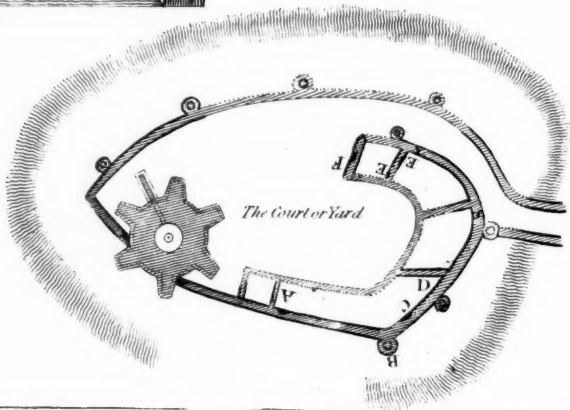
One of the two Keys or Centre Stones

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Outside

N°. 1.



ment; but at the ſecond ledge, 40 feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conſpicuouſly dreadful, it is almoſt impracticable for grown people, and not many, I believe, have ventured farther than the top of the ſecond ſtaircaſe. An enthuſiaſtical love of antique curioſities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door oppoſite the fire place; here we found a ſmall room decorated in the Gothic manner, of which I ſend a drawing, No. 2; it may give an idea of the perfect ſtate of this tower. It is of an hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttreſſes, in length 12 feet, breadth at each end ſix feet, and between the two middle pillars eight feet; it is arched, and ornamented with two croſs arches ſupported on ſix pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones reſts alſo a fifth arch, curioufly carved, rendering the ſpace more uniform. In the centre of each croſs arch is a circular key ſtone (*fig.* 1.) but not both alike. *Figs.* 2 and 3 ſhew the order and exact ornaments of two of the pillars, all varying except the two on each ſide of the entrance. Oppoſite the door is a large loophole, height ſix feet; the outſide is but ſix inches wide, the inſide 30 inches, the wall five feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch ſurrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Againſt the wall under this window appears to have been ſome fixture. A circular aperture pierces each ſide of the buttreſs, 30 inches diameter on the inſide, diminiſhing outwards to about 20 inches; the outward ſtone forms a quatrefoile (*fig* 4.); round the outſide of each are eleven balls at regular diſtances. In this room are two niches oppoſite each other, about a foot and a half ſquare, the top cut in the reſemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of ſmall ſquares reſembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date: no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a ſmall hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike anceſtors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repoſe, filled us with a pleaſing awe and veneration, that was almoſt heightened to ſuperſtition by a charming ſound, like an Æolian harp, which we both diſtinctly heard at ſeveral intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occaſioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a ſmall cloſet in the wall ſix feet ſquare, ſeven feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough or hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldneſs, we proceeded on the narroweſt and moſt dangerous part of the lodge to the next ſtaircaſe door; on the left of which is a winding paſſage to a ſink: the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps by cannon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this ſide of the tower, gives ſome weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five ſtone ſtairs carry us to the preſent top of the tower: the buttreſſes riſe ſeveral feet higher; on one of them appear ſteps, in three others is a large arched alcove; in a fifth is a round place exactly reſembling an oven, five or ſix feet in diameter and height, the mouth two feet ſquare; it is on a level with the paſſage, which ſeems to have run round the tower. Projecting ſtones for ſupporting a floor ſtill appear; the wall ten feet and a half thick, diminiſhing 18 inches at every floor. We here diſcovered from whence proceeded the ſweet ſounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is 52 feet. The remains of each buttreſs is 86 feet high, the main tower eight feet leſs. The mortar conſiſts of lime ſand, ſmall ſhells, and charcoal. On digging the foundation for a houſe near the Rev. Mr. Watkins's, in 1797, ſome lead pipes were found in a direction from the village well to the caſtle, about half a mile diſtance. A Roman way is diſcoverable, running through Mr. Savile's orchard and Mr. Shergold's gardens, but not in a direction to the caſtle.

On Cateby hill, near Coniſbro', was the ruin of a chapel, or hermitage, near a wood, which three years ago Sir Lionel Copley's ſteward (knowing no better) has *cleared away*; and, like a faithful ſervant, has built a fence with its relicts to part of his maſter's wood. I have a drawing of this chapel by me; and, in the hope that the caſtle may be more reſpected, I conclude,

Yours, &c. M. Browne.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

I SEND you a fac-ſimile of the ſignature of one of Fortune's favourites, Don Manuel de Godoy y Alvarez de Faria, Prince of Peace, Duke of Alcudia, &c. &c. and generaliſſimo of the Spaniſh forces. If you think it worth a place in your valuable Magazine, the inſertion of it will oblige an occaſional correſpondent. *See Plate II.*

Having repeatedly heard the above title of *Prince of Peace* objected to, as profane, and bordering on the blaſphemous, I take this opportunity of obſerving, for the information of ſuch of your readers as may be unacquainted with its origin, that it has no alluſion whatever to the title given in Scripture to the Meſſiah; but was granted to the Duke in conſequence of his having concluded the late peace with France, and ſhould rather be rendered in Engliſh Prince of *the* Peace, than *the* Prince of Peace, as it univerſally is.

Yours, &c. I. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

THE elegance and claſſical purity of the following lines to the memory of the family of Roberts, on a ſepulchral mural tablet in Abergavenny church, cannot fail of intereſting your learned readeas. They were compoſed by Dr. Roberts, of Eton college, "the amenity of whoſe manners, and the purity of whoſe taſte, are ſtill remembered and regretted by his friends;" and are here tranſcribed from an elegant publication * by Mr. Coxe, "who had the happineſs to receive his inſtructions at that early period, when the mind readily admits new impreſſions, and is moulded into form by the ſkilful hand of the preceptor."

"Clauditur hiè generis ſeries—Vos pace ſepulti, [mortis,
Majorum cineres requieſcite; cum tuba Terribili clangore ſores effringet alienas,
E tumulis exite, domuſque intrate Piorum.
O ſemper deflende mihi Pater, optima Mater, [tuſque,
Frater amate, vale; tibi, te mandante, Saxa paro, ſtructoque libens hæc carmina buſto
Qualiacunque fero. Nos longè a ture paterno
Dulcibus a campis, ubi lætas ſtrata lapillis
Iſca lavat ſegetes, alia hinc in fata vocamur.
Quod ſi forte velit Deus, ut volventibus annis
Hæc aliquas repetat noſtri loca nominis hæres,
Ite, pii cives, oro, memoreſque meorum
Dilectus inſiturum ædes agnoſcite, nato
Gratantes reduci—Tuque, O ſanctiſſima teſtis, [fœta
Oſſibus his proavûm et redivivo pulvere Inſignem pietate pari, et virtutis amore,
Cognatos inter gremio complectere manes."

"W. H. R. C. E. P."

A few lines of proſe, from the ſame ſplendid work, are ſo perfectly appropriate to the preſent times, that they cannot be too widely diffuſed. Some entertaining anecdotes of a famous regicide, who was impriſoned and is buried at Chepſtow, are cloſed with this animated remark:

"Henry Martin exhibits a ſtriking inſtance, that thoſe who begin revolutions are ultimately ſacrificed by thoſe who continue them; and that they who ſhake off the due reſtraints of a legal and regular government, will ſuffer greater oppreſſion from thoſe whom they contributed to elevate, than they even apprehended from the monarch they aſſiſted to dethrone. His example is alſo a proof that the loudeſt declaimers againſt tyranny and peculation, when raiſed to power, often become the greateſt tyrants and plunderers themſelves; and affords a ſalutary warning to the people, that the abolition of eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments leads to the extirpation of religion and morality: and that viſionary ſchemes of perfect liberty terminate either in republican deſpotiſm, or in the tyranny of uſurped authority *."

In a liſt of Mayors of Coventry, publiſhed by Mr. Hearne at the end of his edition of Fordun's Scotichronicon, p. 1457, is this entry:

"1567. This yeare the queen of the Scotts was brought prizoner to Coventry, and was kept in the maritles [mayoreſs's] parlor, and from thence went to Titbury," [Tutbury.]

Thomas's Dugdale gives the date "1566;" but, as both years are evidently *too early* †, I wiſh ſome *Coventry friend* would point out, from their public or private Town records, what entries and dates are preſerved relative to this Royal Captive. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Hinckley, March* 25.

THE controverſy is great reſpecting the preſent ſcarcity. One ſays, that it is the war; a ſecond, the great circulation of Bank paper; a third, luxury; a fourth, badgers and foreſtallers; a fifth, tithes; a ſixth, population; a ſeventh, by the laſt two

* Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire, p. 193.

* Hiſtorical Tour, &c. p. 390.

† It was *probably* in *December* 1568.

unproductive

unproductive ſeaſons. The latter I believe to be very conſiderable; but, if we have plentiful crops, we ſhall ſtill have a deficiency. Whence can this ariſe? Mr. Pitt, in his general view of the agriculture of the county of Stafford, calculates the deficiency in an average ſeaſon to be one third. Leiceſterſhire wants more; and ſome other counties perhaps as much. London contains one-ſeventh or one-eighth of the population of this kingdom; and produces no corn. Whence then the ſupply? and what is the cauſe of the ſcarcity? The proverbial ſaying, that "no man is ſo blind as he that will not ſee," is perfectly juſt. This real ſcarcity is owing to the confined limitation of the plough. You may ſay, What makes meat dear? The ſame cauſe; as there is no grain for ſheep on turnips; none for cows in the ſtall. Conſider how many thouſand hogs would have been fed; but they are now almoſt annihilated for want of food. The landlord ſays, my tenants ſhall not plough any, or but ſuch a given quantity; and the leſſer landlords are worſe than the greater in reſtraining their tenants. If gentlemen would let their tenants plough a proper quantity of acres, the land would keep as much or more ſtock than if that was not the caſe. Some ſay a general incloſure bill will cauſe plenty; but what of that? in three or four years it is laid down again in graſs, and then where are all the advantages? We are ſtill the ſame. The ſcarcity has been greatly increaſing for theſe ſeven years paſt. It has been ſaid, the imports of corn for the laſt year amounted to the enormous ſum of ten millions of money. It is expected this year it will be conſiderably more, and is likely to continue unleſs more land is converted into tillage; and that alone reſts with the owners of land. When the numerous tenantry have a greater liberty of uſing the plough, plenty may return. Till then I am doubtful of any ſufficient inland ſupply to anſwer our great conſumption. I am a conſtant reader, Mr. Urban, of your valuable Magazine, though not accuſtomed to write; and hope you will excuſe any inaccuracy of compoſition. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

IT is not matter of ſurprize to me, that ſome of your correſpondents ſhould have taken up the queſtion of non-reſidence in an oppoſite point of view; nor am I ſurprized at the manner in which they have treated it. They have written about it in the manner that all *ſpeculative* perſons do about a matter they do not *practically* underſtand, and have not conſidered in a *practical* point of view. *Non-reſidence* is a word which has been played upon as much as the word *reform*, as much as *equal repreſentation*, the *rights of man*, *liberty and equality*, or any other popular cry, to which an incomprenſible charm has been annexed without knowing either its meaning or conſequences. To underſtand the evils of *non-reſidence*, let us have them *clearly* and *diſtinctly* pointed out, in caſes where there is a regular and reſpectable reſident curate.

It is, ſir, abſolute nonſenſe to ſay that the doctrine of a man under the name of a curate may not be as edifying as that of a rector. It is abſolute nonſenſe to talk of *uſing hoſpitality*, when it is a well-known fact, that the income of moſt livings affords a *bare maintenance* to the incumbent and his family, in the ſtyle of a gentleman*. "The church, God bleſs it! (ſaid Lord Chatham) hath little enough;" and if your correſpondents knew how very ſmall a number of livings in the whole kingdom amount to the clear ſum of 500l. each in a year †, they would not utter this egregious nonſenſe about *uſing hoſpitality*. The plain truth is, that moſt of the non-reſidents are really ſuch becauſe their benefices are too ſmall to afford them a ſupport; and they are getting their bread elſewhere, either by teaching ſchool or other employment, while the churches are ſupplied by perſons who have property and connections on the ſpot; and to whom it is a manifeſt convenience. In one word, ſir, the church has exiſted ever ſince the Reformation without the enforcing of this ſtatute; and yet without the ſmalleſt detriment or inconvenience‡; and I contend that to

---

* In at leaſt 99 caſes out of 100, the parſon is more in need of hoſpitality than able to diſperſe it.

† Perhaps not five hundred in all; and what is 500l. *per ann.* compared with moſt trades and profeſſions?

‡ I am ſatisfied, that if incumbents were always obliged to reſide on their cures, the inſtances of neglect would be much more numerous

to enforce an act which has been so long asleep, and which was considered as obsolete, is innovation. Indeed, it is an innovation which, like most others, will be found impracticable, for various reasons, and this among the rest, that few livings have an habitable parsonage, and many never had any.

Your correspondent is egregiously mistaken, when he says there is a provision in the statute for necessary absence. There is no such provision: not for study (except at an university), and the fact is that there is a case now before the courts, as mentioned by Benevolus, where the gentleman is *necessarily* absent to superintend the publication of a great literary work. There is no provision for absence for the education of children, for settling them in the world, nor even for ill health. A man, on the contrary, is chained like a gally-slave to a single spot for the whole of his life by this infamous statute, and he cannot be absent even a single *month* upon the most necessary occasion without incurring a penalty.

One of your correspondents thinks he has decided the matter, as far as relates to the statute being a *Popish statute*, when he triumphantly exclaims, "So was Magna Charta." Let me only ask him then, was Magna Charta a statute made expressly for the regulation of the *Church?* Papists might certainly make good laws for the regulation of civil society; but may I never see them legislate for a Protestant church! Nor can their ordinances be at any time applicable to the regulation of a Protestant establishment, which differs from the church of Rome, not only in the marriage of the clergy, in the exclusion of monks and friars, but in all its worship, rites, and discipline. What, indeed, would become of us, sir, if all the absurd penal statutes that remain unrepealed were to be put in force? Besides the Gypsey statute I mentioned before, I can tell your correspondent of one which prohibits butchers, under very severe penalties, to kill any kind of flesh meat during Lent, or to expose any to sale on any Friday thoughout the year; of one which prohibits the building of a cottage, unless it be endowed with at least four acres of free hold land; of one which attaches punishment to the wearing *blue stockings*; of another, which makes it criminal for an Irishman to reside ten days in London without giving security for good behaviour, or for a Scotchman to live within 40 miles of the metropolis; of one which makes it felony to give meat and drink to a ghost!

Among these statutes the act in question ought to have been classed. The Church was happy, respectable, and useful (without a single well-authenticated instance of neglect), while this absurd statute remained asleep *. A numerous body of useful and respectable men, the stipendiary curates, were maintained; who must now be turned out to starve, or to the workhouse. In a word, what particular end is to be answered by the enforcing of residence, unless it can be proved that a rector is necessarily a better man than a curate? and, if it is to answer no end, why harrass and distress a set of men who have never yet deserved ill of the community?

What infatuation, Mr. Urban, possesses the Clergy, that they do not meet and associate to defend themselves and the church of Christ at this calamitous crisis? If they will not endeavour to befriend themselves, they do not deserve to be befriended. For my own part, I have discharged my duty in warning them of their danger; and, however disaffected or lukewarm others may be, I hope I shall ever remain,

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

P. S. I beg to say that I meant nothing disrespectful to those gentlemen of the Dissenters who were applied to on this occasion. On the contrary, I believe not one of them gave the application the least encouragement.

Letter from a Gentleman, present at the Festivities at FONTHILL, *to a Correspondent in Town.*

Dear Sir, *Fonthill, Dec.* 28, 1800.

AS you are desirous of some account of the late † entertainments given by Mr. Beckford to Lord Nelson, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, at Fonthill, I will do the best I can, without pretending much talent for description, to gratify your curiosity. But, previously

numerous than when they are served by curates, who have a double obligation to be attentive.

* It certainly would not be for the interest of *farmers* and *land-holders* that residence should be enforced.

† They commenced on the 20th instant.

viously to what passed at Fonthill, I cannot but mention the enthusiasm which was testified, at various places on the road, for the hero of the Nile; but particularly at Salisbury. The yeomanry cavalry of the city too, zealous in their respect to wait his arrival, went out to meet him at the distance of ten miles on the verge of the county, headed by their commanding officer, Captain Windham; one of the members for the county. The noble Admiral on his arrival was received at the house of one of the principal citizens; by whom he was conducted, with Sir William Hamilton, amidst the acclamations of a great multitude, to the Council-house, which was guarded by a corps of the Royal North British dragoons. His Lordship was received by the mayor and corporation, attended by their regalia, at the iron gates in front of the house, where, forming a procession, they introduced him into the great council-chamber. After a handsome speech from the mayor, his Lordship was presented with the freedom of the city in a box of heart of oak, embellished with a silver plate, on which was engraven the vote of Council. His Lordship, having in energetic terms expressed a grateful sense of the honour he had received, partook of a cold collation with the body corporate, and departed shortly afterwards for Fonthill; being again escorted by the cavalry and their officers on the Wilton road, where he took his leave, politely acknowledging the flattering attentions they had shewn him.

As on such occasions every eye is naturally turned upon the distinguished person whom all delight to honour, nothing escapes notice: every the least occurrence in which he may have concern, assumes some degree of importance. We eagerly observe the minutest action, listen to the slightest word, and dwell upon every tint or shade of character, which may furnish opportunity of tracing, in the favourite object, either resemblance or dissimilitude on a comparison with the ordinary class of men which every day presents. Admitting this reflection to be just, you will not be displeased if we do not proceed on the route to Fonthill, till I have mentioned an incident or two, which took place before Lord Nelson and his party quitted Salisbury. In the crowd before the Council-house he caught sight of a sailor who had fought in the battle of the Nile. The recollection of a man, who had hazarded his life with himself for the glory of his country, associated with the idea of his having been one among the many humble instruments of his own exaltation, instantly touched his heart. He called him forward, and after cordially expressing the satisfaction he should ever feel on meeting with any one who had borne a part in that proud day, instantly dismissed him with a handsome present. Another man, whether sailor or soldier I know not, presented himself, who, at the Helder point, had met a similar fate with his lordship off Teneriffe, in the loss of an arm. Every circumstance of greatness or distinction vanished, for the moment, from the brave Admiral's mind. He found himself in a like predicament with the poor man before him. His sympathy was awakened. The only difference it allowed him to recollect, was that of his own better fortune; a proof of which his fellow sufferer soon experienced in a generous token of the hero's feeling.

You will now think it an odd coincidence, that Lord Nelson should next discover, amidst the huzzaing multitude, a person who had attended him at the time he lost his arm, and had assisted at the amputation. The noble Admiral beckoned him up stairs, and meeting him as he approached the room, took him by the hand with a present in his own, and with looks expressive of remembrance for the tender services he had experienced from him on that melancholy occasion. As the man withdrew, he took from his bosom a piece of lace which he had torn from the sleeve of the amputated arm; declaring he would preserve it to his last breath in memory of his late gallant commander, whom he should always deem it the honour of his life to have served. Lord Nelson bade him farewell, with an emotion which no effort could stifle. I have only to add to these circumstances attending his Lordship's passage through Salisbury, that he left, in the hands of the mayor, 20*l.* for the use of the poor.

You, who are a great observer of characters, will, I know, thank me for these little anecdotes; as they serve to shew, that, with the brilliant qualities

lities of a hero, Lord Nelſon unites a feeling and generous heart, a quick diſcernment of occaſion, and popularity of manners.

You ſhall now accompany the noble Admiral and his party on their viſit to Fonthill. As ſoon as they reached the lodge of the park, the Fonthill volunteers, already waiting, drew up in a double line. Their band of muſic conſiſting of thirty performers, playing "Rule Britannia," the corps preſented their arms, and marched on either ſide of the carriages in ſlow proceſſion up to the houſe. Here Mr. Beckford, with a large company of gentlemen and ladies, received Lord Nelſon and his party on the landing of the grand flight of ſteps in the portico before the marble hall. The volunteers now formed into a line upon the lawn in front of the houſe, and fired a *feu de joye*, whilſt the band played "God ſave the King." The day, which had been thick and foggy, cleared up juſt before Lord Nelſon's arrival; ſo that this military parade and ſalute, under the command of Capt. Williams, were performed with admirable effect. The company now entered the houſe, and about ſix o'clock ſat down to dinner. After coffee, a variety of vocal pieces were finely executed by Lady Hamilton in her expreſſive and triumphant manner, and by Banti with all her charms of voice and Italian ſenſibility*.

The company, after ſome time, divided into parties of converſation, cards, or muſic. Supper was ſerved at twelve. Every ſort of delicacy appeared upon table; the greateſt elegance and taſte were diſplayed in the deſert. The ſupper, in ſhort, was ſuch as might worthily ſucceed the dinner. The two next afternoons and evenings paſſed in the ſame manner. The mornings were ſpent in ſeeing the houſe, the paintings, the library, and in ſuch excurſions out of doors as the weather admitted.

(To be concluded, with an ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIVE PLATE, *in our next.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Chertſey, March* 12.

I PERFECTLY agree with "A Southern Fauniſt" in recommending bees to the attention of the cottagers; but, whether the bees in this part of the country are not ſo pugnacious as elſewhere, or whether our thieves caſe themſelves in ox's hides to ſucceed in carrying them off, I know not how it is, that there is ſcarcely a week paſſes but ſome poor cottager or other is robbed of a ſtock or two of them. No longer ago than laſt night, one of my labourers was robbed of a ſtock, though it was not moonlight.

CHERTSEIENSIS.

*** To this ſtatement we can add, that this mode of theft is not leſs prevalent in Hertfordſhire, where it has been repeatedly practiſed on a farmer at Bennington; and the Seſſions-paper will ſhew that two men were convicted of ſtealing two hives of bees from Mr. Brookſbank, at Tuckey-ſtreet, Enfield, being taken at Stamford hill turnpike-gate, with the property on them concealed in ſacks.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

I AVAIL myſelf of your circulating medium to inform the commiſſioners of the turnpike-road from Kingſton to Ripley, that the milliary pillar on Eſher common, on the right hand ſide of the road going towards the latter place, was, on the 23d inſtant, ſo far ſhoved off its baſe, (not leſs than one-fourth of its diameter,) by miſchief or accident, as to be in imminent danger of falling on its face into the road.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

A RAMBLER has given an accurate deſcription, p. 8, of a peculiarity in the ſinging of the Nightingale; whence he aſſerts the bird to be a Ventriloquiſt. His having approached ſo near her, may have probably enabled him to aſcertain what foundation there is for the aſſertion which has been made by ſome that the Nightingale, when ſinging, always leans her breaſt againſt a thorn.

The definition of the term "Jury maſt" was ſome time ſince requeſted, and definitions given by ſome of your correſpondents. I know not if any of them derived the term from the French noun "*jour*," a day, as denoting a temporary maſt "for a day;" it appears a very probable derivation.

Can any of your correſpondents favour me with the derivation of the word "*Turnpike*?"

Yours, &c. QUESTOR.

Mr.

* There were other eminent performers, vocal and inſtrumental.

An Account of the Inoculation of the late Empreſs and preſent Emperor of RUSSIA, *for the Small-Pox, by the late Baron* DIMSDALE. *(See p. 88.)*

IT ſeems that St. Peterſburg, notwithſtanding the greateſt precautions are taken, is ſcarcely every free from the ſmall-pox, which proves extremely deſtructive. The fatality of the diſeaſe in the caſe of a beautiful young lady belonging to the court alarmed the empreſs for her own and her ſon's ſafety, and induced her to ſend to England for a proper perſon who might inoculate herſelf and the grand duke, and introduce that ſalutary practice among her ſubjects.

In July 1768, Dr. Dimſdale was applied to for this purpoſe by Mr. Pouſchin, the Ruſſian Miniſter, and ſet out ſoon afterwards for St. Peterſburg, accompanied by his ſon. On the day after his arrival he waited on the miniſter, Count Panin, who with great good ſenſe pointed out to him the importance of the office he was called to perform, and begged of him to weigh it properly before he engaged in it. He recommended it to him to be with her Majeſty and the Grand Duke as much as poſſible, in order to make his obſervations, and to ſtudy their conſtitutions, and concluded with this ſalutary admonition: "Let us not be too precipitate; but, when every circumſtance has been duly attended to, report your opinion freely, and depend on this, that, if you ſhould deem the operation hazardous and adviſe againſt it, we ſhall think ourſelves equally obliged to you; nor will the acknowledgements on account of this expedition be inferior to what it will be upon the utmoſt ſucceſs." Soon after this the Doctor and his ſon were introduced to the Empreſs and Grand Duke, with each of whom they had the honour to dine.

Although the Doctor was prepared to expect much from the excellent underſtanding and politeneſs of her Majeſty, yet her extreme penetration, and the propriety of the queſtions ſhe aſked concerning the practice and ſucceſs of inoculation, greatly ſurprized him. In a converſation with this princeſs relative to her intended inoculation, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of the court phyſicians; but to this ſhe objected: "It is impoſſible," ſaid ſhe, "that my phyſicians can have much ſkill in this operation; their interpoſition may only tend to embarraſs you—my life is my own, and I ſhall, with the utmoſt confidence, rely on your care alone. With regard to my conſtitution, you could receive no information from them. I have had ſo good a ſhare of health that their advice has never been required." Upon his propoſing that ſome experiments might firſt be made by inoculating ſome of her own ſex, and age, and as near as could be ſimilar habit; the Empreſs replied, "that if the practice had been novel, or the leaſt doubt of the general ſucceſs had remained, that precaution might be neceſſary; but, as ſhe was well ſatisfied in both particulars, there would be no occaſon for delay on any account."

Two young cadets, who were ſuppoſed not to have had the ſmall-pox, were firſt inoculated by Dr. Nath. Dimſdale. As every body was anxious for the ſucceſs of this firſt attempt, a journal of every material appearance was tranſmitted by him to his father twice a day, and tranſlated for the Empreſs's peruſal. Theſe reports were ſo unfavourable that, on the ſixth day, Dr. D. had determined to go himſelf to aſſiſt in taking care of theſe patients; but he was firſt commanded to attend on the Empreſs. At this interview, ſhe ſaid to him, in the kindeſt and moſt encouraging manner, "I do not like to ſee you ſo unhappy; tell me what is the matter." He anſwered, "that the unfavourable accounts received of the patients at Wolf houſe diſtreſſed him greatly. "I am ſorry for it too," ſhe replied; "but tell me truly, are you certain that the cadet's fever is not occaſioned by inoculation?" "Moſt aſſuredly not." "Then," ſaid ſhe, "diſmiſs your fears—whatever may be the event, it ſhall not alter my reſolution—you ſhall perform the operation on me, and my example will tend to re-eſtabliſh the practice." The evening's report was more favourable; two or three puſtules appeared on one of the patients; and the other arm remained well, with ſuch an appearance as indicated his having had the ſmall-pox before.

While his ſon was employed with the two cadets, Dr. D. was making himſelf acquainted with the conſtitutions of his illuſtrious patients, and for that purpoſe paid his duty to the Empreſs

Empreſs once or twice every day, generally dining and paſſing great part of the day with the Grand Duke. At length the time for the inoculation of both was finally determined on. That of the Grand Duke was publicly talked of; but, as nothing was ſaid reſpecting the Empreſs's inoculation, every one believed that ſhe had laid aſide all thoughts of it.

Matters were in this ſituation when the Doctor went to aſſiſt in the inoculation of four more cadets. The natural ſmall-pox, in a ſuitable ſtate for the purpoſe, was diſcovered in the ſuburbs of the city. An opinion prevails in Ruſſia, that although the operation may be ſalutary to the inoculated, yet it produces certain death to the perſon from whom the matter is taken. For this reaſon the family received him with horror in their countenances. He found the patient with a favourable kind of ſmall-pox, gaſping for breath, from the very great heat of the room, it being the commonly-received idea, that it is impoſſible to keep ſuch patients too hot. After ſome arguments and the interference of her huſband, the mother of the child conſented that the matter ſhould be taken.

The progreſs of the infection in theſe new patients was by no means favourable. The appearance on the arms was different from what the Doctor had ever experienced; for, on the punctured part almoſt immediately aroſe a pimple, which ſoon became one large puſtule, filled with matter, very much reſembling the ſmall-pox completely matured. This continued to the 7th or 8th day, when the eruptive ſymptoms might in common courſe have been expected. This ſecond experiment, therefore, turned out wholly ineffectual, as the wounds dried up, and the patients continued in perfect health. "Happily," remarks the Doctor in his narrative of theſe caſes, "I had the good fortune to be employed in the ſervice of a princeſs, whoſe ſuperior underſtanding and fortitude had prepared her for every event."

In a memorial preſented to the Empreſs he freely acknowledged, that the whole proceſs had been conducted according to his own directions, and that he could account for its failure in no other manner than by ſuppoſing, that all of them had really paſſed through the natural ſmall-pox in ſome early period of their lives; and, in order to be ſatisfied in this point, he propoſed that they ſhould be inoculated a ſecond time, in the old manner, by a long inciſion, as practiſed by Dr. Schuleuius, a phyſician at St. Peterſburg, who had aſſiſted in theſe experiments. This propoſal, being approved by the Empreſs, was carried into execution; and the reſult was, that not the leaſt ſymptom of infection was produced: but her Imperial Majeſty, being already fixed in her reſolution, did not wait the iſſue of this ſecond trial, but was inoculated privately in each arm on the 12th of October. On the 14th of October certain ſigns of infection appeared in the places of inciſion. On the 18th ſhe was attacked with ſymptoms of the eruptive fever, which continued till the 21ſt, when ſome puſtules appeared on her face and arms. On the 23d ſhe complained of a ſoreneſs in her throat, which was occaſioned by a large puſtule on the upper part of the right tonſil. On the 28th of the ſame month ſhe returned from Czars-coe Selo to St. Peterſburg in perfect health.

The inoculation of the Grand Duke, which had been poſtponed for a ſhort time on account of his being ſeized with the chicken-pox, was now reſumed. In a memorial, Dr. D. gave remarks on the conſtitution of his Imperial Highneſs (who appears to have been of a delicate habit, with glandular ſwellings in his throat and one of his cheeks), and the method of conducting the inoculation, which was performed on the 30th of October. The ſymptoms of eruptive fever came on Nov. 6, and on the 9th puſtules were diſcovered on the ſkin and back. His highneſs was incommoded with a ſore throat from a large puſtule above the *velum pendulum palati*; but the whole number of puſtules did not exceed forty, and on the 22d of November he was perfectly recovered.

Immediately after the recovery of the Grand duke, Dr. D. was informed of the honourable and generous manner in which her Imperial Majeſty propoſed to reward his ſervices. He was created a baron of the Ruſſian empire, with an annuity for life of 500l. to be paid him in England, beſides 10,000l. ſterling, which he immediately received, together with the miniature pictures of the Empreſs and Grand Duke. To this muſt be added 1000l. paid him by M. Pouſchin previous to his

his departure from London, towards defraying the expences of his journey. His ſon was likewiſe honoured with the ſame title of baron, and preſented with a gold ſnuff-box richly ſet with diamonds.

The example of theſe illuſtrious perſonages had ſuch immediate influence, that moſt of the nobility were impatient to have their families inoculated. For this purpoſe Baron D. and his ſon were engaged to viſit Moſcow. In order to be certain of a ſupply of matter, they took with them a child, whom they inoculated previous to their departure from St. Peterſburg. As they experienced ſome delay in their journey, the eruption of the ſmall-pox appeared while they were on the road. After being engaged in inoculation for two months, Baron Dimſdale propoſed returning to St. Peterſburg, but was detained ſome time by a dangerous illneſs, which reduced him greatly.

Juſt as he was ſetting out from Ruſſia, on his return to England, he was called to the Empreſs, who was attacked with a pleuretic fever, and wiſhed to have his aſſiſtance. He, therefore, again took up his reſidence in the palace. The ſtate of her pulſe indicated bleeding, and eight ounces of blood were directed to be taken away; but Monſieur Rouſſelin, her ſurgeon, refuſed to bleed her, repreſenting that, as ſhe was then in a ſweat, the taking away blood would interrupt the perſpiration, and be attended with danger. This is not the only inſtance of oppoſition which Baron Dimſdale appears to have experienced from the medical gentlemen at the court of St. Peterſburg. His advice, however, was followed; the Empreſs experienced immediate relief, and in about three weeks was perfectly recovered. After taking his leave, and receiving freſh proofs of the munificence of her Imperial Majeſty, Baron Dimſdale was attended to Riga by an officer commiſſioned to ſee that every neceſſary accommodation ſhould be provided for him in the ſame manner as at his firſt arrival in the country. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 4.

"Nec, ſi quid olim luſit Anacreon,
Delevit ætas: ſpirat adhuc amor."
HOR. L. iv. Od. 9.

WHOEVER is the author of the odes, that paſs under the name of Anacreon; it is almoſt ſuperfluous to remark, that many of them exhibit an happy flow of imagination, and a warm appeal to the ſenſes. There is ſome difficulty amongſt criticks, I obſerve, in ſettling the preciſe nature of particular verſes in the collection. De Pauw divides the odes principally into Anacreontic, Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Hemiambic meaſures. But the metre is often ſtubborn: and will not be included within theſe rules, as he himſelf demonſtrates in numerous examples.

Although in many, and important points, Anacreon differs from Pindar; yet there are others in which they may be ſaid to coincide. They coincide, for inſtance, in the ſpecies of compoſition (lyric) which they have ſelected for their labours; and occaſionally, I think, in the apparent irregularity of their metres. But they differ widely in their ſubjects, and the manner in which they treat them.

Pindar has more compaſs of invention; more originality, and boldneſs of thought; more energy of expreſſion than Anacreon. At ſome times he is ſublimely elevated; at others ſuddenly depreſſed; but he is never upon the whole *diſſimilis ſui*. He does not abandon the unity of his character, nor part with the peculiarity and majeſty of his ſtyle.

—— "Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incœpto proceſſerit."

Theſe tranſient deviations from excellence, with frequent and happy recurrence to the original point of ſuperiority, are not *blemiſhes*, but *perfections*. They are the well-known characteriſtics of genius: and belong only to a few fortunate adventurers in the lottery of the Muſes, excluſively.

Nothing, in re literariâ, appears more intricate, than to aſcertain *exactly* the metrical* laws, by which particular parts of the antient lyric poems were compoſed. Either the Bards, in theſe caſes, claimed the privilege of creating a meaſure for themſelves, (which ſeems very poſſible, when we conſider the ſpecimens we already poſſeſs, and the accidents from which they take their names;) or they wrote by preciſe rules; which were *then* previouſly defined, and known, but are

* There is an excellent practical diſſertation upon Greek metres, lately publiſhed by Mr. J. B. Seale, of Cambridge. It may be of great utility to ſtudents in Proſody.

now

not loſt. I alſo think it not altogether *improbable*, but that they ſometimes might, in the inſpiration of the moment, conceive a meaſure happily adapted to the time of the muſic: in like manner, as Virgil, we are told, filled up ſome hemiſtichs of his Æneid, in the fervor of recitation before Auguſtus. A better acquaintance with the muſick of the antients, as a ſcience, would probably open new lights upon this ſubject. And it is a branch of information much wanted.

But whether the collection we now have as Anacreon's be his, or not; there can be little doubt, I preſume, that ſuch a poet as Anacreon once flouriſhed; and that his works were in repute with the antients. Horace mentions him with reſpect, in the paſſage I have prefixed to this paper. And with *ſuch* reſpect too, as at once demonſtrates the particular turn of his genius, and his early origin.

"Nec, ſi quid olim luſit Anacreon
Delevit ætas: ſpirat adhuc amor."

"Spirat adhuc amor," is an expreſſion truly Horatian. What can be more delicate, or appropriate? It is one of thoſe happy touches, by which, the poet deſcribes a whole character, in a *few* words; and exhibits, as it were, the very life, and ſoul of the perſon deſcribed, ſtanding prominent to view.

I am ſenſible, that the mention made by Horace, of Anacreon, is no *abſolute* proof, that the pieces which now paſs for his, are *genuine*. And, if ſome of them were indiſputably demonſtrated to be otherwiſe, poſſibly neither morality, nor good taſte would ſuffer much by the diſcovery. Yet, when we compare the deſcription given by Horace, with the ſportive nature of the poems in queſtion, the compariſon affords *preſumptive* evidence, in favour of ſome of them, up to his days at leaſt. Further, (and there is a long interval beyond this) it is difficult to purſue them.

Indeed, unleſs ſome of our venerable Grecians, will undertake to pronounce upon their authenticity, from a compariſon of the odes, with the ſtyle and character of the age, in which they are *ſaid* to have been written, we muſt be content to take them upon truſt; as we unavoidably do, many things of more conſequence in life.

Du Pauw *has* pronounced upon them. He condemns the whole collection; principally from the want of a proper Ioniciſm. In antiquities he is a very *heretic*.

Aulius Gellius, in his Noctes Atticæ, b. 19, cap. 9. cites the 17th ode: "του αργυρου τοξευσας," &c. which De Pauw corrects by ſubſtituting "χρυσευσας" for "τοξευσας."

When it is conſidered how ſparingly the antient writers quoted from each other, this citation muſt be received as an high compliment. But let it, on the other hand, be remembered, that Anacreon was *dead*; and dead writers have ever *more merit* than living ones; as the whole fraternity of authors are ready to make oath.

The Roman poets had no laurels to beſtow on co-temporary bards. No! the whole ſtock in hand; and all that they could by induſtry, or good fortune accumulate *, was ſcarcely ſufficient to weave a chaplet for the brows of the twelve Cæſars.

But Anacreon lived in better days. He ſelected ſubjects for his Muſe which can never die. The praiſes of Auguſtus would *now* hardly find a reader, were it not for the incomparable art, with which Virgil, and Horace, have diverſified, and adorned the ſubject. But who can be inſenſible to the united charms of beauty, friendſhip, mirth, and muſic? Theſe things have ever obtained, and ever will obtain, as long as human feelings continue the ſame, an extenſive influence over the mind of man:—happy! where they are made ſubſervient to the purpoſes of virtue. They act by ſympathy, and produce an effect, ſomething ſimilar to that aſcribed by Pope, to the written communications of lovers.

"Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the Pole."

It is true, the poems of Anacreon, by clothing the gratifications of ſenſe, in the faſcinating garb of imagination,

* "Hic vir eſt, tibi quem promitti ſæpius audis,
Auguſtus Cæſar, *divum genus*. VIRG. Æn. 6. l. 791.
"Cum tot ſuſtineas et tanta negotia ſolus
Res Italas armis tuteris, moribus ornes,
Legibus emendes, &c. &c. HOR. Epiſt. 1. l. 2.
More exquiſite incenſe than this, it is not poſſible for Adulation to offer, or Ambition to receive.

might

might do harm, if caution were not uſed in peruſing them. But the book, is rarely put into the hands of thoſe, whoſe judgement has not attained to *ſome* maturity. And ſuch perſons, when they have made an invaſion into the luxuriant * regions of Imagination, ought, at leaſt, to know when to retreat, and bear away the ſpoils.

I ſhall now, Mr. Urban, ſolicit your inſertion of an Engliſh verſion, of the 25th, and 26th odes, of this poet; executed by the learned and poetical pen that compoſed the ode on the death of Roſſier de Pilatre, publiſhed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 206.

The tranſlation, you will ſee, is cloſe; *almoſt literal*; yet, little is abated of the ſpirit, and playfulneſs of the original. I believe the tranſlator, in the 26th ode, has hit the true meaning of the poet, in rendering "οπλιζε," arms, or warfare, literally, rather than metaphorically. Although to thoſe who know what it is to drink, "*Græco more*;" or ſtill further, to *cothonize*, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, it may appear ſomething more than a mere figure of ſpeech, to conſider the cups, in ſuch conteſts, as arms, and the drinkers, as combatants. However the context, in which an oppoſition is made between "μεθυοντα" and "θαλοντα" juſtifies the conſtruction.

"Μεθυοντα γαρ με κειϲθαι
Δουν κρειϲϲον η θαλοντα."

Anacreon, Ode XXV. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When with generous wine I'm bleſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Why ſhould grief my boſom tear?
What have I to do with care?
Death, I know, muſt be my lot,
Whether I conſent or not.
Why then loſe of life the uſe?
Let us drain th' enlivening juice;
Gaily quaff the roſy wine,
Blooming *Bacchus'* gift divine.
When with generous wine we're bleſt,
All our cares retire to reſt.

Ode XXVI. "Εις ἑαυτον."

When gay Bacchus is my gueſt,
All my cares retire to reſt.
Cœſus ſeems his wealth to bring;
Streams ſublime, I ſeem to ſing;
Crown'd with ivy I recline;
I feel, I feel myſelf divine †!
Fly *thou* to arms; *I* fly to wine.
Bring me, boy, th' inſpiring bowl,
Fill'd to elevate the ſoul.
Better thus, lay low my head,
Better *tipſy* ‡ he, than dead.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

"Logos ridiculos vendo, agite—licemini."
Plaut. Stich. a. 1. l. 3.

WILL you, Mr. Urban, for one moment, permit an obſcure ſtranger to treſpaſs on your important leiſure? Believe me, ſir, it is not a wiſh to be intruſive; but the ſimple love of juſtice, that thus induces me to urge my requeſt. I feel charmed, as I

---

* Will any learned, and poetical correſpondent, favour us with a tranſlation of the fifth ode, "Εις ϖοδον?" Its ſpirit might be transfuſed into an Engliſh veſſel, without ſuffering by evaporation.

† [Variation.] "I feel an energy divine." "Ποϖ ἐιμαινομαι δυμῶ." The firſt reading, "I feel, I feel," &c. is moſt eligible. It expreſſes, more happily, the rapture, or ſtrong ſenſation of the poet; wholly occupied with the preſent ſubject, and ſuperior to outward accidents. Is it not alſo more conformable to antient models? Thus Anacreon himſelf, in his ninth ode; "Παθεν παθεν ϖιτταçαι;" again, in his thirteenth, "Θέλω θέλω μανηναι." And, in the Eleuſinian myſteries, at a particular point of the celebration, the Adept vociferates:

"Εκαι Εκαι ογις αλιτρος
Εκαι Εκαι εγε σιγηλοι."
Procul, ô procul ite profani.

Horace likewiſe in his Ode on Chloe:

"*Hic, hic* ponite lucida
Funalia, et neſtes, et arcus." Lib. 3.

And Virgil makes Niſus exclaim, in an agony of deſpair, when the Rutilians were about to kill his friend Euryalus, for an aggreſſion committed by himſelf,

"*Me, me*: adſum qui feci; in me convertite ferrum." Æn. 9. l. 427.

‡ Perhaps the word "*tipſy*," which, in common uſe, ſeems to intimate rather the firſt ſtages of ebriety, than a complete degree of it, ſcarcely comes up to the poet's meaning, in the preſent inſtance, notwithſtanding it is more chaſte than any expreſſion for a ſimilar idea in our language. The participle μεθυοντα, in the original, receives, I think, additional force from the verb "κειϲθαι." Unleſs any one will contend, that "κειϲθαι" refers principally to the recumbent poſition, in which the antients performed their compotations. And then, a perſon, although but ſlightly intoxicated, might ſtill be ſaid, "μεθυοντα κειϲθαι." But this I leave to the learned tranſlator.

think

think every body muſt be, with the combination of wit and criticiſm, diſplayed by your correſpondent, Seſſor; and I am anxious to make a public acknowledgement of this my ſatisfaction.

In literature, as in politics, every man, you know, plumes himſelf upon his ſagacity. Of courſe, a writer who excites our admiration, at the ſame time that he modeſtly conceals his name, occaſions numerous conjectures amongſt the learned.

For my own ſhare, without being learned above my fellows, as conjecture is the faſhion, I ſhall offer mine, but with great humility. To me, it appears then, that Seſſor is no other than your immortal correſpondent T. N. S.—and T. N. S. again the very ſame perſon with "Telonicus." Many circumſtances conſpire to confirm me in the belief of this common identity. To ſay nothing of the *vigour* and *terſeneſs* that mark the compoſitions of each ſignature reſpectively, I think, I obſerve certain internal evidence, that, to my mind, is concluſive.

With what beauty, and ingenuity, does your correſpondent Telonicus connect the ſcattered fragments of his various eſſays! How majeſtically does he drive his ſubject before him, like a torrent, bearing down all oppoſition! Aſſuming it then as a poſtulatum, that Seſſor and Telonicus are *alter et idem*, or the two Soſias of the piece, I proceed, in the words of an incomparable Quack, to ſtate A FACT.

Every body knows the obligations that Telonicus has long owed to his Latin dictionary. Theſe obligations, founded upon that grand baſis of moral duties, *Utility*, produced in proceſs of time, an affection, *apparently* as laſting, as it was ſincere. But, alas! the friendſhips of the world, as all philoſophers agree, are a periſhable commodity. This union, ſo fair and natural in its outſet, was now doomed to be broken for a time; and by an accident too, the moſt unforeſeen and mortifying.

Telonicus had often obſerved, that Auſonius, and other *learned* authors of the age, applied *myſteriouſly*, to a certain ſhelf, containing books. Your correſpondent, who, it ſhould ſeem, loves fun, and in an *harmleſs* way, better than his meat; immediately conceived that ſome advantage might be made of this diſcovery. Either the ſhelf would exhibit documents of literary theft; or, peradventure, a bottle of claret might lurk behind the wainſcot. At all events, it would be prudent to explore the ſecrets of the cabinet. A ſcrutiny, as rigid as that of Weſtminſter, immediately took place; and the firſt thing that preſented itſelf was, a Delphine Horace, "cum notis, et *interpretatione*, Ludovici Deſprez," which, from long uſe, opened *mechanically* upon the Index.

But here a dilemma, or, as the French criticks more properly have it, an *embaras* of a ſingular deſcription aroſe. For, your correſpondent Telonicus, unaccuſtomed to ſuch implements of learning, knew not preciſely, whether the text were intended for the index, or the index for the text. Fortunately, an ingenious friend belonging to the neighbourhood, ſtepping in at this criſis, inſtructed him in the full uſe of the machine. Telonicus ſaw, at one glance, the beauty and coherence of the ſcheme; and the facilities it afforded of attaining to learning without trouble. He now avails himſelf of it, and works it, with great facility, in quotations from the learned languages. I have now little more to add, courteous reader. After this diſcovery, poor Dictionary ſhared the fate of all favourites. She was ouſted of her power; and long continued in diſgrace; but has lately made her peace by an honourable compromiſe, and is riſing faſt into favour. It is not here neceſſary to enter into a detail of the particulars, which conſtitute the ſubject of the annexed poem; the argument, or prolegomena to the work, being the proper place for theſe matters. I ſhall juſt obſerve, *en paſſant*, that the meaſure of the compoſition, according to the law of the Critics, "*which altereth not*," is unavoidably metrical. But, to accommodate this neceſſity to the known averſion of your correſpondent from every thing belonging to *real* poetry, the ſtyle has been kept as near *proſe*, as if your correſpondent had conceived the *whole* of it himſelf. (See a learned controverſy on poetical pronunciation, vol. LXVIII. pp. 290, 394, 484.)

It remains now only to combat the objections of thoſe critics, who contend, that to put words into the mouth of a dictionary, or index, is to violate the laws of nature, and dramatic propriety. But to ſuch cynics, for I will not

not call them critics, I thus reply: Conſider, my maſters, for what purpoſe dictionaries were made, of what materials they conſiſt, and in whoſe hands they are generally placed; and, you muſt then *neceſſarily* allow, that nothing can be more conformable with poetic juſtice, than, that thoſe inſtruments, who have heretofore taught others to ſpeak ſo eloquently, ſhould, in their turn, be permitted to ſpeak themſelves.

I haſten now to the argument.

The following poem is written in imitation of the celebrated ode of Horace, "Donec gratus eram tibi." It conſiſts of a dialogue, comprized within that ſpecies of verſification, denominated *carmen amœbæum*; of which the indiſpenſable rule is, that the parties ſhall contend, in an equal number of verſes alternately, each endeavouring to out-vie his predeceſſor. The principal ſpeakers are, Telonicus and Dictionary. The ſubordinate characters; Gradus and Index. In the commencement of the piece, an unpleaſant altercation takes place, between Telonicus and Dictionary. But this is happily ſucceeded by a reconciliation; to effect which, the parties, according to the eſtabliſhed practice of the world, agree to ſacrifice a friend *reſpectively*. Dictionary, now in good humour, *leereth* upon Telonicus: and promiſeth to *introduce* him to *Grammar*; but afterwards breaketh her word. It has here been deemed expedient to expunge this inſtance of treachery from the text. The action of the poem is legitimate: forming but one entire whole, undivided by epiſodes; inaſmuch as Dictionary, in the true ſpirit of a politician, never loſes ſight of her patron, until ſhe has ſecured her point. The time is reſtrained agreeably to the ſtricteſt laws of the dialogue; namely, no longer than whilſt the parties continue within hearing.

The ſcene, *Wells*, Norfolk.

"Donec gratus eram tibi."
Hor. Lib. iii. Ode 9.

TELONICUS.

Whilſt I was your accepted lover,
Nor other wags unclaſp'd your cover,
Nor drank your claſſic page:
I ſcribbled, commentated, quoted,
Criticized; and was the noted
Witling of the age.

DICTIONARY.

Whilſt you burnt with no other paſſion,
Ere Index came ſo much in faſhion;
Before you play'd the jilt*:
The Ainſworth then of Telonicus †
Was more renown'd than Hedericus ‡,
Tho' Ruſſia-bound, and gilt.

TELONICUS.

Gradus § is now my only pleaſure,
Vers'd in each ſoft, melodious meaſure,
And ſkill'd to wake the lyre.
If Fate would grant me her permiſſion
Juſt to compile a new edition,
In rapture I'd expire.

DICTIONARY.

Oh! the charming, conſtant creature,
How I love the dear Viator ‖!
Our's is a mutual flame:
Death I *doubly* would endure,
To hear ſome critic, or reviewer,
Immortalize his name.

TELONICUS.

What! if our early love of ſcience,
Should link us in a firm alliance!
Make you part of myſelf?
Should charming Index be rejected,
And Ainſworth fondly re-elected,
To grace again my ſhelf?

DICTIONARY.

Tho' his a very brilliant pen is,
You boiſt'rous as the Gulph of Venice ¶,
And fickle as a fly **:

Yet

---

* Can j It be applied to the male ſex? I leave this to the learned.

† I pronounce this proper name as a Pyric and Trochee combined; or third pæon, thus, Telonicus. *Gradus* firſt ſuggeſted the propriety of departing from the common reading. *Videant Naſutiores.* Telonicus will pardon this correction; but his own diſſertation on noſes evidently juſtifies the attempt. See vol. LXIX. p. 1027.

‡ The compiler of a popular Greek lexicon. But this relates to the *higher* myſteries ſolely; and may not be ſo intelligible to Telonicus and the *Engliſh* reader.

§ "Me nunc Creſſa Chloe regit." Nugæ! Nugæ! It is well known to the learned, that Telonicus never contracted any, even the ſlighteſt intimacy with Gradus. This then is a mere wile to awaken the jealouſy of Dictionary. Vide what Seſſor ſays upon wiles in his eſſay. Vide alſo what he ſays (ibid.) of a noble and valuable officer, whom he aſſerts to have been (though I can ſcarcely believe it,) "the inventor of worſted ſtockings."

‖ A learned correſpondent.

¶ "Iracundior Adriâ." Dictionary here giveth Telonicus "a Rowland for his Oliver:" inſidiouſly throwing out a lure, by a ſlight, and *apparently* accidental diſplay of her topographical knowledge. "Adriâ," now the Gulph of Venice; the hint probably taken, from the profound geographical obſervations of Seſſor in his laſt paper.

** "And fickle as a fly." "Tu levior cortice." Perhaps there is no thought in the whole

Yet there's such Attic salt about thee,
That it is death to live without thee,
But with thee life to die.

Yours, &c. STATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

NOT having read any thing on the subject of the *Helmdon* inscription, (vol. LXX. p. 1232), but what has appeared in your Magazine, my mind cannot be possessed with any of the opinions before offered to the publick.

On examining your *fac-simile*, with some little attention, I could not agree with *Dr. Wallis*, that the second and third numerals were intended for the same figure, as upon investigation it is manifest that the remaining outline of them is essentially different. Thus rejecting the Doctor's idea, I was constrained to consider if there was any other numeral to which the second would better apply; and the result was briefly this: now as it has been contended, and, I think, with great probability, that the Arabic numerals, as they are generally called, were derived from the Greek alphabet*, commencing with a slight stroke for the unit, and then adopting the *alpha* (α) for the 2, and so regularly on for the rest of the digits to the (ϑ) for the 9. And as it is well-known that at different periods various parts of the character were omitted, till it attained its present form, therefore I have little or no doubt, but the second numeral was a 9, as the parts still remaining of the second figure will all be found in the out-line of the Greek *theta*. Exclusive of referring to this origin for the character, I apprehend upon inspection it will appear very probable, by the curve and inclination of the top of the second figure, and by the contraction in the thickness of the stroke at the middle of the character, to which the top evidently inclines, that it was originally intended for a 9. Strong as these arguments appear to me, I think the inscription itself gives a corroboration of the opinion; for no sooner had it gained my assent, than the characters at the end of the inscription on the shield, appeared to me not to be WR. as has been supposed, but IV. R. *i. e.* the fourth year of the reign of Richard I. and I find upon examination, that as his immediate predecessor, Henry II. died the 6th day of July 1189, consequently 1193, the date, as I now read it in the inscription, was the fourth year of the reign of the monarch to whom the initial alludes.

If this conjecture should appear satisfactory to you, your insertion of it in your next will much oblige, your occasional correspondent, Z. COZENS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

IN the general gloom which hangs over this country at present, and shews itself in every countenance, it is pleasant to observe any bright spots which may enliven the prospect, and check hopeless despondency; such is that alacrity with which every opulent rank in society now comes forward in furnishing relief for their indigent neighbours.

Charity, or alms-giving, is the virtue of the times; but, as man's evil talent will never suffer human virtue to be pure, I am sorry to observe a little peevish jealousy prevailing amongst the most bountiful, lest another should gain a greater share of credit for his beneficence: it shews itself by a willingness to disparage the manner of distributing relief which others have adopted. But as this spirit, though unpleasant, is not without its use, I will pass by it; there are other points which call for more immediate notice, such as the management and direction of this stream of beneficence.

I know that the benevolent mind abhors the notion of restraint, and would gladly imitate the Author of all bounty, who showers his rain upon the just and unjust; and if alms were as plentiful as rain, much of what I have to say would be unnecessary; but as the demands upon the charitable fund are this year so much beyond what it can supply, it becomes requisite to employ all our care to husband and distribute it to the best advantage: however, as I know that œconomy and bounty spring from such different parts of the human breast, that I am afraid it will be a difficult task to make them meet and intertwine them, so as

---

whole piece more successful than this. It is indeed, *merum nectar*. If Telemachus will turn to his Ainsworth, which he may *now safely do*, as a reconciliation has taken place, he will there find, under the article "Levis," that the translation is both faithful and refined.

* See Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. I. p. 144.

to

to become mutually ſerviceable, I will, therefore, dwell no longer upon this point. The other is of more conſequence; it is to reform: do not ſtartle, gentle reader, I have no intention to lead you into by-ways and long untrodden paths, or into the trackleſs wild; I only wiſh to improve the good old beaten road, to reform the morals and manners of the poor; to direct the beneficence of the preſent moment in ſuch a manner as to make it ſerviceable to the cauſe of Virtue. Whereas I am much afraid, at preſent, it has a contrary tendency, and that the forward, the ſaucy, the hypocritical, the ragged, the diſcontented, and the profligate, divide amongſt them by far the greateſt ſhare; whilſt modeſt, humble worth ſhrinks from the competition, or diſdains to uſe thoſe artifices which are ſo ſucceſsful to others.

I am of opinion, that if the alms which are now given were diſtributed with due attention to this circumſtance, they would become the moſt powerful inſtrument in reforming the manners of the lower orders. If it were generally known that even *only a* preference were always given in theſe charitable donations, to honeſty, induſtry, ſobriety, cleanlineſs, quietneſs, piety, and religion, it would give ſuch a degree of countenance to theſe virtues, as would in a great meaſure check the encroachments of Vice.

I am afraid this change cannot be brought about without an increaſe of trouble to the opulent; Trouble, the enemy they moſt abhor. I know how much eaſier it is to put your hand in your pocket and beſtow a ſum of money to get rid of an importunate beggar, than to enquire into the nature of his diſtreſs, to examine his ſtory, or purſue him to his miſerable dwelling. And I know, it would be too much to expect the generous man of wealth to give up ſo much of his time and thoughts to ſuch enquiries, and to form ſuch ſelections; beſides, it might have the effect of reſtraining his bounty, which is very far from my inclination. I am, therefore, willing to ſave him the trouble without loſing the effect, and recommend him to employ an agent to procure him a liſt of the neighbouring poor, with an account of their condition and character; which may ſerve him as a guide in the diſtribution of his relief. If the country gentleman could lay aſide his prejudices for a time, I am convinced, he would find a ready agent in the parochial miniſter, who would be flattered by the attention of his ſuperior; and, I have no doubt, there would be found few, if any, backward in performing it. Beſides, it would be attended with this advantage, if the miniſter was attentive to his duties: the countenance of his opulent neighbour would give him a degree of weight, which, I am ſorry to ſay, is very difficult to procure by worth alone, when "by poverty depreſſed." If he was an inattentive miniſter, he would be induced, by the flattery of the application and deſire of pleaſing his ſuperiour, to examine into the diſtreſſes of his pariſh, and perform thoſe duties which ought to be done from better motives.

But, however, though I ſhould be glad to make the miniſtry as uſeful as poſſible, yet, as it is not the purpoſe for which I am writing, I ſhall be ſatisfied if they can employ any other agents more effectually.

I will conclude with moſt earneſtly entreating my bountiful and opulent countrymen, to adorn this virtue, in which they abound, by a regard to its diſtribution. Not to ſcatter it careleſsly, not to pour it promiſcuouſly; but to imitate the careful farmer, who, by guiding his little ſtream through all its various channels with the utmoſt care and management, makes it afford a more extenſive refreſhment to the poor and thirſty ſoil, and promote a larger growth of what is good and profitable.

Yours, &c. ATTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

WILL you permit me to aſk of your correſpondents, better informed than I am on ſuch ſubjects, ſome authentic opinions on the following queſtions?

1. Is a peer of Scotland, not being one of the *ſixteen*, eligible to an Iriſh county or borough?

2. Was an Engliſh peer eligible to a ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons? And if ſo, was there ever an inſtance of ſuch election?

3. Can an Iriſh peer ſit in the lower houſe of the Imperial Parliament for an *Iriſh* county or borough? *e. g.* Can the preſent Baron Donally, who vacated his ſeat laſt week by the death of his father, be re-elected for ſuch vacant ſeat,

ſeat, and be returned to the United Houſe of Commons? There is no doubt that, on waving certain privileges, he might take his ſeat for any Engliſh county or borough?

4. Does the reſtriction laid on the Crown, with reſpect to creating Iriſh peers (by which his Majeſty, from and after January 1, 1801, was limited to making only one Iriſh peer for two extinctions, till the whole number ſhould be reduced to their preſcribed *minimum*), operate to the extent of debarring his Majeſty from raiſing the exiſting lords to higher degrees—from making barons viſcounts, viſcounts earls, earls marquiſes, &c. &c.? QUÆSTOR.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from vol. LXX. p. 417.)

IN my laſt letter I promiſed to give ſome further particulars reſpecting the city of Utrecht. In ſurveying the eccleſiaſtical edifices, the moſt ſtriking object was the tower of the cathedral, or, as it is commonly called, the *dome*. The nave of this church was demoliſhed by a dreadful tempeſt, which happened in Auguſt 1764; but the tower remains entire, a noble piece of architecture built in 1321. The height of it is ſaid to be 388 feet; the aſcent to the top is by 460 ſteps; and I aſſure you, I was well recompenſed for the fatigue of dragging my limbs to ſo great a height. I had a bird's eye view of Utrecht and its delightful ſuburbs, together with the proſpect of a vaſt extent of country full of populous towns and villages. The touriſts whom I have conſulted ſay, that not leſs than 50 walled towns may be diſtinguiſhed from the top of this tower with the naked eye.

The chief ornament of Utrecht is the Mall, by far the moſt magnificent walk that I have ever ſeen, and, if we may give credit to ſome travellers, the fineſt in Europe: it is nearly a mile long, with majeſtic rows of trees on each ſide.

Previous to the late Revolution, there was a peculiarity in the provincial government of Utrecht, which I ſhall give you in the words of Sir William Temple:

"In Utrecht, beſides the deputies of the nobles and towns, eight delegates of the clergy have ſeſſion, and make a third member in the ſtates of the province. Theſe are elected out of the four great chapters of the town, the preferments and revenues whereof (though antiently eccleſiaſtical) yet are now poſſeſſed by laypeerſons, who are moſt of them gentlemen of the province."

About 1660, a great controverſy aroſe reſpecting this third eſtate. Several of the eſtabliſhed clergy, and of the profeſſors in the univerſity, ſtrenuouſly contended for the abolition of thoſe lay ſucceſſors of the old Eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, and for the appropriation of their revenues towards the ſupport of the Reformed paſtors. The diſputes between the contending parties aroſe to ſuch a height, that the civil power thought it neceſſary to interfere; and, by the authority of the States, the innovators were effectually ſilenced. How the Lay canons and prebendaries of Utrecht have fared under the authority of the Batavian Republic, I know not; they have probably been ingulphed in that "Serbonian bog" wherein the States, general and provincial, have all ſunk.

Utrecht was the birth-place of Pope Adrian, who was raiſed to that high dignity by the influence of the celebrated Charles V. Emperor of Germany, who had been Adrian's pupil. Adrian had been created a cardinal in 1517, the year when Luther firſt raiſed his voice againſt the ſale of indulgences; and, about four years after, he was inveſted with the triple crown, which he did not wear quite two years. Adrian was an able ſchool divine, and a pious, humble man. Dr. Jortin, in his life of Eraſmus, gives the following curious anecdote of him:

"Adrian, being choſen Pope, came on foot to Rome; before he entered into the city, puting off his hoſe and ſhoes, barefoot and barelegged he paſſed through the ſtreets towards his palace, with ſuch humility and devotion, that all the people had him in great reverence and admiration."

He is ſaid to have written the following epitaph for himſelf:

"Adrianus ſextus hic ſitus eſt, qui nihil ſibi infelicius in vitâ duxit, quam quod imperavit:"

which is happily illuſtrated in the following paſſage from Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V.

"Adrian, amazed on the one hand at the obſtinacy of the Lutherans, diſguſted on the other with the manners and maxims of the Italians, and finding himſelf unable

to

to correct either the one or the other, often lamented his own ſituation, and often looked back with pleaſure on that period of life when he was only dean of Louvain; a more humble but happier ſtation, in which little was expected from him, and there was nothing to fruſtrate his good intentions."

Adrian had no reliſh for the Belles Lettres. He had a great averſion to poets, eſpecially if they were eccleſiaſtics, of which Dr. Jortin gives the following ſpecimen:

"Adrian, ſays Jovius, gave me a biſhoprick, becauſe he was informed that I was a learned man, a writer of hiſtory, and *no poet*. The poets," adds the ſame author, "revenged themſelves by ſetting him in the worſt light, and ridiculing and reviling him upon all occaſions."

Adrian ſeemed very deſirous to reform abuſes in diſcipline, but he was inflexible againſt Luther in doctrinal points.

The famous Anna-Maria Schurman, who flouriſhed in the 17th century, reſided many years at Utrecht. She was well verſed in every language that was worth knowing, antient and modern, cultivated every branch of ſcience, and was an eminent proficient in almoſt all the imitative arts. She correſponded with the moſt eminent ſcholars in Europe, and was once honoured with a viſit from Chriſtina, queen of Sweden.

This extraordinary woman, about the middle period of life, became a zealous diſciple of the enthuſiaſtic Labadie, and wrote a treatiſe to juſtify her predilection for his opinions, intituled "Eukleria, ſeu melioris partis electio."

The great Orientaliſt Reland was a profeſſor in the univerſity of Utrecht, where he died of the ſmall-pox 1719, aged 43.

The well-known Hebrew ſcholar Leuſden was a native of this place, and a profeſſor in the Univerſity.

Utrecht is memorable for having been the head quarters of Louis XIV. of France when he invaded Holland in 1672, and over-ran a great part of the United Provinces in leſs than a month; on which occaſion he was complimented by one of his flatterers with the following diſtich.

"Una dies Lotharos, Burgundos hebdomas una,
Una donat Batavos luna; quid annus [erit."

In the beginning of July 1672, the *Grand Monarque* made his entry into Utrecht with great pomp, accompanied by the Dukes of Orleans and Monmouth. A few days after, the Popiſh form of worſhip was re-eſtabliſhed in the cathedral with much ſolemnity by the Cardinal of Bouillon, grand almoner of France, whom the Pope had appointed his vicar-general of the ſeven Provinces. After the celebration of Maſs, and the ſinging of *Te Deum*, the new Archbiſhop of Utrecht gave the people his bleſſing; to which he added, in the fulneſs of his joy, "God be praiſed! we have been a long time baniſhed from this ſacred place!" The Cardinal, anticipating the return of the golden days of eccleſiaſtical ſplendor at Utrecht, ordered all the churches to be purified from Proteſtant pollution, by luſtral rites, and to be re-conſecrated. But the triumph of Popery was of ſhort duration; for, the French army having abandoned their Batavian conqueſts in the courſe of the following year, the reformed paſtors at Utrecht quietly reſumed the poſſeſſion of the pulpits. The ſpirit of Popery has ever been the ſame; and, if I miſtake not, remains ſo to this hour. Let us, therefore, be upon our guard againſt Popiſh aſcendancy in the Britiſh iſles; let the rights of conſcience, and the privileges of worſhip, ever be ſacred under a Proteſtant government; but let our rulers be cautious how they touch thoſe fences which the wiſdom of our anceſtors erected againſt the introduction of Papiſts into ſituations of power and truſt, whether executive or legiſlative. I apprehend his Holineſs would have no objection to ſend a vicar-general into Ireland; and I am greatly miſtaken, if the Papiſts of that country do not conſider the Proteſtant clergy as ſacrilegious uſurpers of the holy places from which their prieſts have been too long baniſhed. Be it alſo remembered that the Grand Conſul is, or affects to be, a zealous Papiſt, and in that ſhape is ready to devour Ireland with open mouth; and, while this conſideration dictates a liberal policy towards the Roman Catholics of the Britiſh Empire, let it make us very cautious how we entruſt them with power.

But to return from this digreſſion. The *Maiſon de Ville* of Utrecht naturally brought to mind the conferences held there in the reign of Queen Anne, which terminated, in 1713, in what is commonly called the Peace of Utrecht.

The

The doors of this edifice were opened, in January 1795, for the reception of General Pichegru, who held conferences there with the traitors of Batavia, which terminated in the subjugation of their country, under an odious despotism, with the name of Republic; whose little finger is thicker than the loins of their old government.

I spent only one whole day at Utrecht, which sufficed for seeing all the streets, public buildings, and walks, that deserved the notice of a stranger. I had the pleasure also, on that day, of dining with the professor whom I mentioned in my last letter. Several students, his pupils, sat down with us; we had an elegant dinner, which was followed by a variety of delicious fruit and excellent wine, the relish of which was heightened by the conversation, which turned upon the state of learning, religion, and politicks, at Utrecht.

On the day following, Sept. 17, 1793, I set out from Utrecht in a treckschuyte for the town of Gouda, alias Tergow, in the province of South Holland. The country between Utrecht and Gouda abounded more with farm houses than any part of Holland that I had yet seen, and the prospects on each side of the canal were also more extensive. The face of the country very much resembled the general appearance of Huntingdonshire; and I often fancied myself on the river Ouze, between Bedford and St. Neots. I passed through two fortified places, and a village which carried on a very considerable manufactory of bricks and tiles. I also saw a good many turf pits for fuel between Utrecht and Gouda. I performed some miles of this journey in a miserable boat drawn by two men. The canal for the first mile or two was a narrow ditch, with scarcely more than room for the boat to move in. In my next letter you shall have my observations upon Gouda.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 28.

YOUR correspondent, p. 16, expresses, perhaps rather obscurely, that Mr. Parr's father, the Dissenting minister, *possessed*, instead of was *patron* of two livings. Bacon's Liber Regis will, however, certify that John Parr was patron of Clist St. George, 1696; but Rewe was in the gift of Thomas Strangeways, esq. 1703, and no earlier patron is mentioned.

Your correspondent A. Sinnot, p. 21, confounds the Earl of Ormond with the Earl of Kilkenny; which title was only conferred on Lord Viscount Mountgarret in 1793.

The arms, Pl. II. fig. 4, are those of the see of Bath (and Gwillim says, they are those of the city of Salisbury) impaling Montague; Dr. James M. being bishop of Bath and Wells from 1608 to 1616.

The list given, p. 78, does not show the representation of Ireland, for it contains only 94 commoners instead of 100; nor have I ever yet seen a correct and perfect list.

Anti-fanatic, LXX. p. 1256, will find that Dr. Jortin, in his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," b. II. Appendix, p. 32, or in the edition, 1752, vol. II. Appendix, p. 371, speaking of "Le Theatre sacré des Cevennes," by Misson, says, that he wrote it to defend the cause of the French prophets; and refers also to "Acta Eruditorum," 1708, p. 137, and 1714, p. 89. But, perhaps, the enquirer wants a detail of the facts and circumstances of their pretensions. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Portsea, Hants, Feb.* 28.

HAVING patiently perused No. XXXI. of the pursuits of Architectural Innovation, in p. 3; I was very agreeably surprized to read, in the conclusion, one of the Architect's questions, "at what time, previous to the *literary productions of Sir Christopher Wren*," &c. This supposition in the question being all that I feel, at present, interested in, I omit the rest; and most earnestly intreat the gentleman who styles himself an Architect, to inform me, by the medium of your Miscellany, what *these literary productions of Sir C. Wren* may be, and where to be found? And, as this gentleman intimates an intention of entering on an explanation of imitation, as far as it relates to architectural labours, &c. if his questions are not answered; I rather wish the answer may be withheld at present, as the invention of an appropriate term for what is commonly called *Gothic architecture*, must prove to be acceptable to every admirer of the art, and highly so to one who has for some years devoted the greater part of his leisure to the study of Architecture.

and

and who intends, by your permiſſion, Mr. Urban, to take up the ſubject, when this able Antiquary draws to a concluſion, of that which I muſt (at preſent) ſtill call *Gothic Architecture.*

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Naſton-vicarage, Warwickſhire, Feb.* 24.

THE author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation will, on calm recollection, diſcover that (in his tour, as deſcribed in your vol. LXX. p. 1146) he has been guilty of an Innovation on a fundamental doctrine of the Chriſtian religion, Charity. On his viſit to the church at Dunchurch, he affects to read the thoughts of the clergyman, who beheld him "poring over mouldering walls, broken pavements, noſeleſs figures, and worm-eaten boards;" and conſtrues his ſilence into apathy and contempt of the artiſt's employment. But, ſir, he will be informed (when opportunity occurs) by ſome antiquarian friends of the clergyman, whoſe "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge" is, perhaps, little inferior, and whoſe candour is at leaſt equal, to his own, that the perſon whom he thus intuitively depicts as inſenſible to the various beauties of his church, cauſed the very curious Weſt door of entrance to be reſtored, which was almoſt concealed with rubbiſh, and that he has very frequently pointed out to viſitors the delicate maſonry of the Eaſt window of the chancel, and every other object which attracted the attention of the Artiſt on his late tour. Since the publication of the article above alluded to in your Magazine, the clergyman has received an anonymous letter, with the poſt mark of Leiceſter, refering him to this deſcription of the church, &c. and charging him with a "want of politeneſs to his friend, who is F. A. S. and a perſon of real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." Is it expected, Mr. Urban, that the clergyman ſhould approach every ſtranger with reſpect and admiration, who is obſerved within the precincts of his church or churchyard with a pencil and a pocket-book? Are the clergy ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of that more than Lavaterian penetration to diſcover Artiſts by their phyſiognomy, as they affect to diſcern the apathy of others by theirs? Had the Artiſt called upon the Clergyman, (which would have been no breach of politeneſs), or, when he viſited him in the church, hinted at the nature of his employ and communicated his name, he would have experienced that attention and hoſpitality which he has ever felt a pleaſure in ſhewing to a gentleman and a ſtranger. But as to the anonymous letter, it muſt have originated in ignorance; and, I fear, was dictated by malevolence. It is, indeed, held in juſt contempt by the perſon whoſe feelings it was intended to wound: *Telum imbelle ſine ictu.* But, ſir, you will think me acting within the line of duty, and conſiſtently with filial eſteem and reverence, if I aſſert, with an enthuſiaſm as ſtrong as that with which the artiſt contemplates the venerable relics of antiquity, that the character which is moſt diſintereſtedly devoted to the comfort and happineſs of his fellow creatures, is as valuable a member of ſociety as the perſon who is employed in correcting the errors of Architectural Innovation; and that the former will rarely incur cenſure, on account of any ſeeming neglect from a perſon of "real taſte and diſcriminating knowledge." T. R. B.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXIII.

RETURNING day renewed my inveſtigating labours, and my courſe led me towards *The Grey Friars monaſtery.* In my way I encountered that cabinet of antient genius, that jewel in the crown of architectural ſovereignty, the all-elegant Weſt front of *Ford's hoſpital:* in whoſe given ſpace lies the whole mine of manſion adornments; indefinite tracery, inexhauſtibly varied pinnacled buttreſſes, pedimented, flowing, and ſtill changing foliage. All is faſcination; as in ſome pleaſing dream we taſte ſuch ſcientific joys, which, waking, we could never know but in a ſight like this. Entering the court of this precious treaſure, ſaved from Innovation's maw, I found the richneſs of the front was ſtill carried on here with the ſame ideas of profuſe deſign. That profeſſional men may not think this laſt-recited wonder as bordering on the improbable, let them be told, that the extreme care conſtantly beſtowed on this building, whereby its ſtate is almoſt as perfect as at the firſt hour of its erection, will ſhew that, in Coventry there are men whoſe minds are open to perfect taſte and real excellence, ſo highly

highly manifeſted by their protection of this phænomenon of antient manſions.

The Grey Friars. Of this convent there yet is to be met with, in ſome ſort of dignity, the tower and ſpire of the church. The ſtyle of the parts is Edwardian; and it is with true judgement that the inhabitants pay all that devotion for its remains, which they on every occaſion point out as one of their city's nobleſt objects. And yet, dropping our eyes from the ſpire down to the baſe of the tower, how is this affected admiration to be accounted for, when we notice every kind of garden lumber permitted to hide the no leſs intrinſic work than what marks the unmoleſted ſpire? How often intereſt ſways our paſſions, however inſignificant the ſure, by baniſhing from our boſoms the half-matured impulſe of public ſpirit and applauſe!

Retiring from this leaving of Henry's creatures, I, with pondering ſteps and ſlow, ſought out the fragmented monaſtery of *The White Friars.* The firſt item of its fallen ſtate is a gate of entrance from Much Park-ſtreet, the upper part of which is hovelled up for hiding the head of ſome poor family. I now entered into the precincts; where, at a ſhort diſtance, I came to the gate of entrance, leading directly into the principal part of the undemoliſhed buildings. This deſign is now what is termed a ſtudy for the Artiſt's pencil, and a memento for the Antiquary of ſuffering grandeur, already bowed down to meet the premeditated blow which will ſoon level it with the earth. I entered the court. Where are the melancholy dilapidated reſidences of the firſt poſſeſſors, afterwards the habitation of one of their diſpoſſeſſor's griping courtiers, and now the dwelling of a herd of miſerable beings, whoſe poverty and the havocked horrors of the place ſeem to wait in ſullen grief for that next move of "needy power," which is to put an end to all their ſufferings! An avenue with a rich door-way guided me into the area of the cloiſters. The South and Weſt interior walls are left ſtanding; the North one is deſtroyed; but the Eaſt cloiſter is in being, owing its preſervation by forming the ſupport, in part, of the dormitory which ranges above it. However this may be, an uncommon example is left us of cloiſter-deſignment; and its openings for admittance of light, its groined work, arches, columns, and mouldings, have all thoſe perfections which full ſwell our liſt of the architectural fame of the Edwardian æra. From the centre of this Eaſt cloiſter extend ſome few feet of the chapter-houſe, where are likewiſe many groined chambers and avenues. At the North extremity of the dormitory is a bold flight of ſteps aſcending thereunto. It is roofed with ſtone, and lighted by two windows, which, as we mounted to ſurvey the bounds of once monaſtic repoſe, gave a delightful view of the city's three majeſtic ſpires. The firſt in beauty is ſecond, the laſt in beauty is firſt, the ſecond in beauty is laſt—in *diſtance* from our eyes. As I proceeded, the *torus cornice*, winding into varied ſhape at every ſtep, delayed my courſe to gaze on ſo uncommon an enrichment. The dormitory then ſhrowded me round; ſoft ejaculations, calm ſlumbers, and peaceful walls, are here no more; loud curſes, diſtracted dreams, and noiſy loomworks, fill up the dreary round. Darkened windows, polluted cells, with all their broods of ſtupid ignorance, and callous indifference to the firſt neceſſary uſe that bids theſe walls ariſe, drove me from this gloomy ſcene, once ſacred to Piety, now infuriated to modern Infidelity! No veſtige of the church was left; an uſeleſs waſte alone made me inſenſibly meditate for ſome time on the "inſtability of terreſtial things!" "The curſes and imprecations" too flew round me; but, ſhielded by my antiquarian zeal, I did not experience any of their baleful effects. How doth the preſent poſſeſſor of thoſe architectural relicks anſwer to all this? He, no doubt, can with me in this inſtance unſhaken ſtand? I hope the "Iron arm" may never ſhake its terrors over theſe hallowed forms; and ſo doth he, by letting them remain. Goad on, ye mental ſtings, till the wiſhed-for hour arrives, when renovating admiration bids one univerſal hand protect our National Antiquities until Time ſhall be no more!

Dugdale, in his Illuſtration, comes to our aid once more:

"Coventry being thus grown to ſuch a height of ſplendour, by thoſe ſtrong and high walls, with ſo many beautiful gates, ſtately turrets," &c.

How are the mighty fallen, from height of pomp, down to a low account of two poor poſtern gates, and the

the pick-axed remnants of the walls on part of the Eaſt and South ſides of the city! Where is Hill-gate, Weſt-ſtreet-gate, Biſhop's-gate, Cook-ſtreet-gate, Priory-gate, Sponne-gate, Broad-gate, New-gate, Little-park-gate, Grey Fryer's-gate? Is the pointed-out ſite whereon they ſtood to ſerve as a compenſatory offering for the ſavage ſacrifice of all their "ſplendour?" Well might Dugdale diſtinguiſh them by ſuch a blaze; as, from two drawings in the cabinets of the curious here of Sponne-gate and Broad-gate, they well deſerved his ſo zealous praiſe.

Is it convenience or intereſt that dictates the demolition of our public works? Is it that hood-winked partiality for foreign art, that renders Engliſhmen blind to the architectural "ſplendour" of their native ſoil? How unbounded is the applauſe ever laviſhed on thoſe cities on the Continent, who preſerve their heathen triumphal arches, gates, and walls! But on our devoted hiſtoric piles, no eye ever turns; but to calculate the value of their materials; or to harden the heart, to doom them to oblivion, or a new-fangling oblation to that "iron-armed" prodigy which at preſent darkens the hemiſphere of all Antiquarian ſtudies. And muſt all the "ſplendour" of York's royal city, in its gates (each of itſelf a caſtle), its towers and walls, and every defenſive circumſtance that could make its name illuminate the roll of fame, likewiſe fall a hecatomb to ſwell the black catalogue of devaſtations; and which your correpondent, I.XIX.1124, ſo loyally and ſo Briton-like deplores, in his information to the publick of their own and unnatural ſons' conſpiracy againſt their farther exiſtence? Doth he not likewiſe unfold to us, that they have begun their maddening purpoſes, by proclaiming to the world that their ſoftering gates, towers, and walls, are "nuiſances*!" Take warning, O ye "Yorkiſts." Dugdale conſidered Coventry at its height of "ſplendour," when all its encircling mounds ſtood undiminiſhed. I ſhall make no compariſons: Coventry herſelf can but too well tell her own ſum of conſequence. Then, York, beware; caſt not away your recording ſubſtances for an airy nothing, a fleeting phantom, PRESENT OPINION. Architectural Innovation hangs over your head, frightful in its power, and ominous in its immediate conſequences!

Coventry, as you are, you have many gratifications! Your hiſtoric treats have joyed me much, and numberleſs will be the hours (if Heaven permit the ſame) that I ſhall ſtill know, in bringing to my recollection all your architectural memorials of departed anceſtry, all your handed-down old Engliſh hoſpitality and friendſhip, which, it will ever be my pride to own, I, with your antiquities, partook of in the moſt ſenſible degree. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

* A petition for what is ſtyled the IMPROVEMENT of York was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, March 11, whilſt this ſheet was printing.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

I AM as little a friend to Popery, I truſt, as "A True Churchman," p. 8. I well know that the principles and practice of the church of Rome, as prophecy had foretold of it, are written in blood. But ſtill every "Popiſh act" of parliament is not neceſſarily a bad act. The ſtatute of non-reſidence, of which your correſpondent complains, was paſſed, it is true, while Popery predominated, in 21 Henry VIII.; and, according to Burn, it was afterwards reviſed three times in the courſe of that reign; and has ſince been enforced or referred to in two of the proudeſt periods of our annals, in the days of Elizabeth and William III. A law which has ſo often come under the eye of the legiſlature of the realm, and by which our courts of judicature have been guided for more than two centuries and a half; ſuch a law it is not quite decent to ſtigmatize as "diſgracing our ſtatute-books," nor to conſider it otherwiſe than as, in the main, a *wiſe* regulation, although it may be poſſible perhaps, to frame one in ſome reſpects *more wiſe*. If what is ſtated by your correſpondent, ſeemingly on good ground, is true, that the late proſecutions have been "carried on by a junto of Jacobins and Atheiſts," who have endeavoured alſo to call in the aid of "all the principal Diſſenters:" theſe are facts which excite abhorrence, rather than aſtoniſhment. It has been remarked, that "the devils, to ſerve their purpoſe, Scripture quote;" and if they thus abuſe the laws of God, it is no wonder that thoſe, whom the ſacred page ſtyles the children of the Devil, in like manner abuſe the laws of men; yet thoſe laws all the while, like

like their great prototypes, may be just and "good, if we use them lawfully."

In this, as in many other instances, it has not been judged expedient to confine the liberty of complaint or information to those persons only who are *most* injured. The welfare of individuals and of the community is the same, and every man in England is injured by cases of non-residence; as, by themselves and in their consequences, they increase general depravity, which is never very distant from general suffering. The laws of God (not to mention his providence) being so constituted, as even a Pagan has remarked, that they carry in them their own sanctions, and entail misery on the violators of them whether public or private. Commutation of duties is no approved principle of human conduct. He who is instituted to a benefice undertakes a specific charge, from the obligation of which he does not seem exempt, merely because he is, or fancies himself, more usefully employed in some other way, or some other place. That the "curate, in nine cases out of ten, is the more acceptable man," is a gratuitous assertion, incapable of proof; but, if it were granted, it should be remembered that acceptableness, though a desirable circumstance, is not the primary consideration, but utility and duty. It is fair to suppose that where the obligation and responsibility are most solemn, there, in general, the duty will be best performed. No man can accomplish half the good he wishes; but it is reasonable to believe that every man does much more good than he is himself aware of; and whoever has resided in a parish even of moderate extent in population, committed to his care, well knows, that scarcely a day or an hour passes in which he is not called upon to assist the temporal or religious concerns of his neighbours.

The statute, among other provisions, enacts that Papal dispensations for non-residence shall not be pleaded, but it does not appear that it "was made professedly to prevent the revenues of the church being spent at Rome;" nor, if that had been its sole object, does it follow, that because that particular evil is no longer to be dreaded, therefore the statute itself ought to be repealed, if other reasons of a more general nature and perpetual operation require its influence. The principle of the law is undoubtedly salutary. Its rigour is abated by many excepted cases; which a sincere friend to religion and to his country will not seek to multiply in his own favour, but rather comply cheerfully with the spirit of the law, while it is in force, and adhere to a better, if a better is ever made. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 10.

THE volumes published by Mr. Kett, under the title of "History the Interpreter of Prophecy," &c. contain many excellent illustrations of the prophecies of the old and new Testament. Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Repository, to suggest a few observations which have occurred on the perusal of a work, which is truly characterized by a learned prelate as written with great elegance and judgement.

I am inclined to suspect the propriety of supposing the appearance of Antichrist under *three* different forms. Mr. Kett himself, in one part of his work (vol. II. p 48. 1st edit.) mentions more than three. He names, 1. the *Heretical*, 2. the *Papal*, 3. the *Mahometan*, 4. the *Infidel* Antichrist. To these we may add a fifth, the *Pagan* Antichrist. Is there any authority in Scripture for such suppositions? In our discussions on the subject of prophecy, no opinions should be admitted which are not expressly found in the inspired writings.

In vol. I. p. 144, it is remarked that the Romans are properly described by Moses, as "a people of fierce countenance." Might not this striking feature of that wonderful people have led to a different explication of Dan. viii. 23, where this fierceness of countenance is again noticed, and which Mr. Kett considers as applicable to Antiochus Epiphanes. How far the strictures on Bp. Newton's predilection in favour of his own system are just, the candid and impartial reader will determine.

In vol. II. p. 256, we are informed, that certain prophecies in Daniel and St. John are strictly applicable to Mahomet and his followers. That the Saracens are clearly and distinctly predicted in Rev. ix. 1—11, no doubt can be entertained. But it will, perhaps, be difficult to discover the history and character of Mahomet in any part of Daniel's prophetic volume.

Mr.

Mr. Kett's explication of the beaſt with ſeven heads and ten horns, in Rev. xiii. 1—10, is conformable to the ſentiments of our beſt Proteſtant divines, and is inconteſtibly eſtabliſhed by the teſtimony of the hiſtoric page.

The moſt remarkable traits in Mr. Kett's picture of *infidel* Antichriſt are taken from Rev. xiii. 11—19, under the ſemblance of a beaſt that had two horns, as a lamb, with the voice of a dragon.

Theſe two beaſts are ſynchronical *. They co-operate together; or rather, one is ſubſervient to the intereſts of the other. If we adopt Mr. Kett's interpretation, it will follow that the exiſtence of one of them, expreſſive of *papal* Antichriſt, commenced in the middle of the *eighth*, while that of the other was protracted to the end of the *eighteenth* century.

In one part of the work (vol. III. pp. 11, 12.) 1. *Liberty*, and 2. *Equality*, are the two horns of the ſecond beaſt. In another part (ib. p. 100) they are, 1. *the ſect of the Illuminati*, and 2. *the aſſociation of the French Sophiſts*.

Theſe two beaſts are repreſented, in the viſion of St. John, as firmly united together. Indeed the tie of union ſeems to be indiſſoluble. They are, as it were, inſeparable friends and companions. One always acts in the preſence of the other, exerciſeth its power, and cauſeth the inhabitants of the earth to worſhip it. "Such is the nature of their alliance," according to Dr. Doddridge's paraphraſe, "that the ſecond beaſt exerciſeth the power of the firſt beaſt in its preſence, and it makes the earth and them that dwell in it to worſhip the firſt beaſt, whoſe deadly wound was healed, whoſe intereſt, which ſeemed ſo much endangered, was greatly revived, being thus powerfully abetted and ſupported."

Muſt we not then allow that *Papal* and *Infidel* Antichriſt, if they be accurately prefigured by theſe two beaſts, ſhould be in perfect uniſon with each other? That they ſhould promote the ſame deſigns, be influenced by the ſame motives? That they ſhould engage in the ſame cauſe, purſue the ſame mode of conduct; and, by a reciprocation of favours, ſecure their common good? A *ſuppoſed harmony* with the true ſpirit of the Goſpel cannot preclude us from forming theſe concluſions. But the annals of the preſent times exhibit a different view of things. So far from having any fellowſhip with each other, a cordial enmity hath ſubſiſted between the *Infidel* and the *Papal* antichriſt. The former hath exerted every nerve of hoſtility to ſtrip the latter of its power, wealth, and ſplendour.

In vol. III. p. 99, the *French Convention* is declared to be the image which the two-horned beaſt cauſed to be made. This *Convention* hath been long ſince annihilated, and a new train of objects been preſented to our view. This ſingle circumſtance is ſufficient to impreſs upon our minds a ſenſe of the difficulties which occur to us, when we venture to adapt the language of prophecy to the tranſactions of the day. The beaſt and his image are to be deſtroyed together at a future period. The French *Convention* cannot therefore be that image, as its abolition hath already taken place, while the beaſt is acknowledged to exiſt, and to exerciſe its dominion over the inhabitants of the Earth.

I conclude with a remark made by the candid, elegant, and judicious Hurd: "Men are too apt to find a completion of prophecy in events which fall out in their own days and concern themſelves; though, when ſuch events are paſt and impartially conſidered, no ſuch accompliſhment can be diſcerned in them *." VERAX.

* The ſynchroniſm of the two apocalyptic beaſts is proved by Mede. See alſo Halifax's ſermons at Warburton's lecture, p. 241—249.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

IN times of national diſtreſs and general alarm, it is the part of true patriotiſm to draw ſupplies from every ſource of conſolation and of hope, that can calm, ſupport, and animate the public mind. It is the office of the Statеſman to bring forward the aids of human power, and human wiſdom; but it is the prerogative of the Chriſtian to infuſe that invigorating ſpirit of the religious principle, which faith in the immutable promiſes of God can alone impart. Having been deeply impreſſed by the ſtriking picture of the preſent times, delineated in a late work intituled "Hiſtory the Interpreter

* Hurd's Sermons at Warburton's Lecture, p. 212.

preter of Prophecy," and the extraordinary increaſe of probability which ſome of the conjectures cautiouſly offered in this intereſting work have received from events ſubſequent to its firſt publication, I was extremely gratified to find the foundation of one of its leading ideas, (ſee p. 266—288, and 362—368, vol. II. 3d edit.) an idea highly favourable to this kingdom, more particularly diſcuſſed with ingenuity and ſucceſs by a later writer. And I cannot, I think, do my country greater ſervice at the preſent moment, when we ſeem ſummoned "to oppoſe the world in arms," than by directing the public attention to opinions ſo peculiarly calculated to inſpire patience and fortitude under the preſſure of unavoidable diſtreſs, and ſpirit and ſtrength to reſiſt the combined force of our enemies, by the proſpect of final deliverance and victory. Opinions ſuch as theſe the Stateſman and the Chriſtian muſt equally approve. Founded upon the immoveable baſis of divine truth, they inſtruct us in the real nature of the conteſt in which we are engaged, and which it is our duty and our glory to maintain till peace can be united with ſafety; and while they awfully awaken us to the danger of neglecting the conditions on which alone we are allowed to truſt in the continuance of the divine protection, they hold out the promiſe of ſecurity if we fulfill them.

The following extract from "Witherby's Obſervations on Bicheno's Addreſs to the Jews," with a few additional remarks by a friend to this important inquiry, is a *ſummary view* of the diſcuſſion already noticed; and which I have ſelected becauſe the opinion it combats has of late very eagerly circulated, with comments of an obviouſly miſchievous tendency. By inſerting this plain and able refutation of an opinion too haſtily adopted by former commentators, from the aſſumption of apparently erroneous data, you may help to counteract its effect.

After agreeing with *all* commentators, that, *if* England be one of the ten kingdoms into which the Roman empire was divided, it muſt ſhare, ſooner or later, in the denounced deſtruction, Mr. Witherby thus examines this important queſtion. "I doubt not but that the Roman empire was, at its fall, divided into ten kingdoms; but very many circumſtances are to be taken into conſideration before we can accurately aſcertain which they are. What is the *time* from which we are to conſider it as fallen and divided? This is a needful previous queſtion. Is not the diviſion of the Roman power into the Eaſtern and Weſtern parts of the Roman empire ſignified in the terms *legs* (of the image) being *two*? And, in this caſe, are we not to look for five of the toes in the Eaſt and five in the Weſt? [Or, rather, "ſuppoſing the *feet* to be the *divided empire*, the ten toes muſt belong to *both parts* of it: we are not, therefore, *confined* to the *Weſtern* empire for the ten kingdoms." Vide Hiſt. Int. of Prophecy, vol. I. p. 331.] "Wherefore is it, that theſe remains of the Roman and preceding empires are to be broken in pieces? It is becauſe they will in the end contend with him "*by whom kings reign* and princes decree juſtice." It is becauſe they will be *deceived* and *deluded* by the great adverſary, and unite with him to contend with heaven and to make war with the ſaints. But, thanks be to God, the kingdoms of this world will not be *all* deſtroyed; but, by the execution of *the great judgements of God upon the deſtroyers of the Earth*, they will be converted and preſerved. For, in proportion as it ſpeaks bitter things againſt thoſe who do ſo, in like proportion it ſpeaks conſolation to thoſe who are of an oppoſite character; and, therefore, there is good hope that thoſe who fear and worſhip God, and highly praiſe his word and his truth, that thoſe who acknowledge him to be the King of kings and Lord of lords, and pray for the eſtabliſhment of his kingdom upon earth, "Thy kingdom come! Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven!" will be preſerved from ſurrounding unbelief, deluſion, impiety, and deſtruction. We may reſt aſſured, that *great* as may be the *ſufferings of the world* when theſe remains of the four great empires will be broken to pieces, yet thoſe kingdoms and people who fear God and ſerve him will be preſerved and rewarded. And, if there are ſtates and kingdoms to be preſerved, by God giving them wiſdom to avoid the *ſnares* into which others fall, why may we not hope that *our* kingdom will be one of them? Can the encouragement of this hope do us any harm? Is there any harm in giving way to the

hope that we, as a nation, are *not* a part of that empire which *must* be broken in pieces? We, no doubt, are as yet only one of "the kingdoms of this world;" but the time will come when the "kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ." May we not hope, at least, that we shall in time become so? There are many materials of this kingdom of our Lord, we trust, scattered in all parts of this kingdom. But possibly it may be said, that hope without any foundation is worse than none. What then is the foundation of our hope that we are *not* one of the ten kingdoms described in the book of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John? In the first place I form some hope from the want of agreement and precision in those who have taken it to be one of them. Bishop Newton takes his account of these ten kingdoms in the eighth century, and he not only considers the Britons as one, but the Saxons as another. Sir Isaac Newton considers the Britons as one, but does not mention the Saxons. Machiavel considers the Saxons and Angles in Britain united, as one of the ten. Mr. Mede considers the Britons and the Saxons in Britain as distinct, consequently as two of these kingdoms. Bishop Lloyd enumerates the Saxons in the list (but he does not mention them as Saxons in Britain), and he omits the Britons. Here is, it is true, a variety of evidence, but the misfortune, or rather the comfort is, that it does not agree; for I am by no means desirous of being thought an old Roman, if it exposes our land and kingdom to be incurred in such an awful destruction. These commentators, it should be observed, do not so much remark the *countries which formed the estate of the Roman empire*, as the *tribes of other nations, by whom it was broken and divided*." And here it is material to add, that the Picts and Scots were *never* subdued by the Romans, and that the Saxons did not enter Britain till *after the Romans had left it*; because these are the tribes from which the present inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are chiefly descended. "But should not a correct chart be drawn of *the Roman* empire, of that great tract of land which was *completely* under the Roman power previous to its division and fall? and should not the ten kingdoms he sought *in* and *upon this tract of land*? Are we to include in this tract its most distant possessions?" possessions with which it had *the slightest* connection? "I hope not, I think not. I form great hope from this, that I think *England* did *not* form an *integral part of the Roman empire*. It was subdued, it is true, by the Roman legions (under Julius Cesar), some of whom had their station here for four or five hundred years, but then were recalled; and when recalled (about the year 440), I trust we ceased to be in *any* measure a part of the Roman empire." And we may observe farther, that though the empire was *divided* into *two* parts, the Eastern and the Western, by the immediate successors of Constantine, in consequence of his removing the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople); yet the *Western* division, the *first* that fell, is never considered as *having fallen* till Odoacer's conquest in 476, when he took the title of *King of Italy*. Now as the empires are expressly described in *chronological order*, by the form of the image (beginning with the *head* as the Babylonian or Assyrian), it seems clear that we ought not to look for the ten kingdoms till *after this period* at the *soonest*. Indeed, I conceive they are not to be found till *after* the *two feet*, or Eastern and Western parts of the Roman empire, *ceased to be sovereign Roman powers*. And this opinion *history* confirms with a precision for which we seek in vain at an earlier period. "In like manner as the Roman legions were stationed in Britain, we have troops in the East Indies. But do the native inhabitants of the Cape, or of those parts of India where our troops are stationed, *form an integral part of the* British empire, so that they can be called Britons? If we were to withdraw our troops from any place, as we have lately done from Corsica for instance, is it still to be called a part of the British empire? Were there not Roman legions in like manner stationed in Judea? and were they not stationed there for as long a time, if not longer, than they were stationed in Britain? And yet Judea is not, by any of these commentators, considered as one of these kingdoms. Britain, at the time it was under the Roman power, was not a place of much consequence; it was retained more for the glory of having distant possessions than from any advantage derived

derived from it, except, perhaps, recruiting the Roman armies. Were there not other islands belonging to Rome, especially in the Mediterranean, which were, *as parts of the Roman empire*, of much greater consequence than Britain? Were not Cyprus, Rhodes, Sicily, *Sardinia, and Corsica*, for instance, under the Roman power? Now, how is it that *these*, or *some* of these, are not considered as some of these kingdoms? Is there any reason to be given why *we*, to the *exclusion* of these, are to be enumerated?" While commentators *confined themselves* to the *Western* division of the Roman empire, *Judea*, Cyprus, &c. as parts of the *Eastern*, were *necessarily excluded* from their enumeration. But *Sicily* and *Sardinia* must surely have been admitted, if they had not confined themselves in point of *time* as well as *space*, in a manner for which, I confess, I cannot find any *authority* in the *prophetic writings*, or any justification in *history*; but which appears to have resulted, not *necessarily* either, from the *confined system* they adopted respecting the Papal Antichrist; a system impregnable in itself, but not sufficiently extended to be completely satisfactory. "Mr. Witherby "rests his chief hope upon the mercy of God towards us, which *has been peculiar and distinguishing*," as a confirmation of his opinion, and concludes with ardently wishing that "our thankfulness may be conspicuous likewise!" But I shall add, from another writer, the following pathetic warning, and guarded encouragement to this nation. "The prospect (of *general* wars, irreligion, and disorder,) to us and to our children, is indeed truly awful. But, by the blessing of God, *it depends upon ourselves*, whether, by a *timely attention* to the warning voice which "the judgements of God" so loudly direct to the inhabitants of the earth, we shake off the fetters of vice and dissipation, and, *armed with the panoply of Heaven*, (Ephes. vi. 13.) repel the darts of our adversary; or, whether, after having withdrawn ourselves from the dominion of the *first beast* (at the reformation), and after having been so long distinguished by the protection of the Almighty, we yield to the insidious arts of the *second* (Infidelity), receive the mark of his image, and forfeit the only hope of safety,—*our stedfast adherence to the religion of Christ*. We yet, blessed be God! have abundant cause to hope we may escape the torrent of destruction. *We* have not felt the general *panic* which has unnerved the nations of the West; but our courage has risen with our danger. *We* have but slightly drunk of that intoxicating cup which prepared those nations for their fate, and already we seem to be recovering from its infatuating effects. Surely we must acknowledge these to be *signals of favour*, as well as *means of preservation!* for, let us remember, it is *to the pure establishment of the Gospel* in these lands, that we owe both our wisdom and our strength. We have been "holpen with the promised help," (see Daniel ch. 11, and Int. Ch. vol. I.) while some of our Protestant brethren have fallen the victims of *delusion*. They may have "fallen to try them and to make them white," and they may rise again; while we, if we "neglect those *means* of salvation" which God has vouchsafed to grant us, shall inevitably "heap to ourselves wrath against the day of wrath." *We have every thing to hope from the word of God: we have nothing to fear but from ourselves.* We *know* that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against the church of Christ;" *but it depends upon ourselves* whether we be thought worthy *to retain* so great a blessing. We *know* that "in every temptation God maketh a way to escape," and that "he that is for us, is greater than he that is against us." But *if we mean to preserve our* nation, we must "trim the lights yet burning" in our *citadel*, and *patiently endure, or vigorously act, according to the varied duties of our situation.* I call upon my *country* to "consider these things" with the attention due to their importance. I call upon *each* of my readers to reflect upon the solemn declaration of our Lord, "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in his own glory and in the glory of the father, with the holy Angels." But "whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in Heaven." And I fervently implore the *Omnipotent Ruler* of the universe, that we may be permitted to *keep* that *inestimable treasure* which has been graciously committed to our charge—that we may *profit* by the "*chastisement*

"*chaſtiſement* allotted to every ſon whom he receiveth"—and "*become wife unto the ſalvation*" *of our country*, and of our immortal ſouls!" Hiſt. Int. of Prophecy, vol. II. p. 368.

A real Friend to his Country.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOU inſerted, vol. LXX. p. 1255, my little note, explanatory of the old Engliſh word "CENTIONER." The following paſſage will, probably, render the meaning of this obſolete term more apparent to your readers.

"CENTENARIUS Gothorum propriè et Germanorum eſt, qui comitum territoria per *centenas* five *centurias* (Tacito *pagos*) dividebant, ſingulum finguiæ præficientes, CENTENARIUM inde et CENTURIONEM apellatum, Francis CENTONEM." *Spelman's Gloſſ. p.* 151.

"So that it ſeems, Mr. Urban, theſe "*centioners*," to whom the inſtructions were ſent, were nothing elſe than *domini hundredi*—Angl. *hundredors*—as it is expreſſed afterwards, p. 155. "Noſtrum autem CENTENARIUM, quem hodiè *Dominum hundredi* vocant, è legibus aſpice Edouardi Confeſſ. cap. 32." W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT was the obſervation of an intelligent lawyer, forty years ago, that "the influx of money and the weight of taxes are irremediable cauſes of ſcarcity. The Eaſt and Weſt fortune-makers have money at command for any price. A ſeller can clear but 8s. out of 20s. the reſt going in taxes; which, if taken off, would cheat the public creditors. No ſumptuary law will do, becauſe the gratifications of luxury maintain the labourer and the artificer. As there are five ſorts of butcher's meat, if calves are not allowed to be killed for a year, you take away one-fifth part of food, and raiſe the value of the reſt; and, if you fix the price of proviſion to one common ſtandard, as Julian did at Antioch, you make a famine, becauſe the ſellers cannot afford it ſo." See Libanius, Orat. IV. p. 152; Ammian. Marcellin. p. 233; Univ. Hiſt. XVI. p. 254.

Can any of your correſpondents tell what borough in Wiltſhire Mr. George Boddington ſat for during three weeks, or three months, and was expelled, without a petition, by the miniſtry, whoſe meaſures he oppoſed, becauſe he had not taken the Sacrament in the church within the laſt year? B. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Upper Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Feb.* 12.

AS I wiſh to ſee your valuable Miſcellany as correct as poſſible, permit me to point out a groſs topographical error in your laſt, (p. 17) which places a Staffordſhire parith in the county of Salop. I cannot ſuppoſe the author of that article really ignorant of the true ſituation of Forton, becauſe he appears from the date of his letter to reſide in its vicinity; but, had he not poſſeſſed that local advantage, ſtill any proper Index Villaris, or good map of the county, would have been an indiſputable guide. Yet, notwithſtanding ſuch ſubſtantial directors, we daily find errors of the groſſeſt nature creep into the collections and writings of our ableſt antiquaries; for inſtance, yeſterday I had the honour and ſatisfaction of correcting the like abſurdity, throughout the ſeveral excellent volumes of Le Neve's MS collections of monumental inſcriptions from divers churches, in the Harleian MSS. Brit. Muſeum, particularly reſpecting that moſt beautiful of all Gothic country churches, Tonge, in Shropſhire, which he has there uniformly placed in Staffordſhire, though it is beyond all doubt in the former county, much, upon inſpection, to my regret; and, were I in want of materials half ſo much as the power of compreſſing what I have long poſſeſſed for my laborious and expenſive undertaking, it would be a high gratification to me to introduce, not only the divers beautiful monuments with their curious inſcriptions, &c. therein, well preſerved, for the antient families of Vernon, Stanley, &c. already noticed in my firſt volume (p. 396, 400, &c.) but likewiſe two very correct drawings of that unique pile of antient architecture, with another of the magnificent Gothic manſion adjacent, taken from the church-yard.

But to return to the more immediate ſubject of this critique, *viz.* "Forton church, near Newport, Shropſhire," the error of which, I will moſt favourably conclude, reſts with the expreſſion, in not diſtinguiſhing between the adjacent market town of Newport in Shropſhire, and the more obſcure village of Forton in Staffordſhire. However, as I do not ſet myſelf up for one of thoſe hyper-criticks, who, finding a ſingle error to vent their ſpleen and poiſon upon, endeavour to blaſt all the future

future hopes and proſpects of a laudable and modeſt amateur in topographical illuſtrations; pray inform Mr. Snape that I thank him for the above article, and ſhall peruſe with pleaſure the continuation you have there mentioned, and ſhall, likewiſe, in future be gratified by any of his ſimilar communications, either privately to myſelf, or through the channel of your moſt uſeful Miſcellany, which I could now much enrich with a more full account of the church and pariſh of Forton, both from Loxdale's curious MSS. and my own obſervations; but ſhall briefly notice, that though it is now only a retired village in the North-weſt borders of the county and hundred of Cuddleſton, yet, as its name imports, as well as ſeveral other adjoining places and beautiful features, was once of greater note, even in the time of the Romans; Forton and Warton near it undoubtedly ſignifying places of defence and battle, beſides the corroboration of thoſe antient military roads paſſing near them, as already deſcribed in the General Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, vol. I. p. 84, and, ſince that publication, more minutely inveſtigated in company with my ingenious friend Richard Whitworth, of Batchacre park, eſq. who has this month found ſeveral Roman ſpears and pieces of ſwords, celts, &c. of which ſee more in my next volume. His generoſity has been lately conſpicuous in the public prints, by his charitable donations to the poor, of veniſon, ſoup, bread and cheeſe, and money. Such a humane and liberal diſpoſition highly merits the reward which, I underſtand, is likely to happen from a new ray of Fortune ſhedding her golden influence over the horizon of that worthy veteran's latter days, to diſſipate thoſe clouds which ſucceeded his long and zealous parliamentary ſervices.

Forton was, at the Conqueſt, included in the manor of Mere or Mereton, which derives its name from the neighbouring large pool or lake that, according to Plot, p. 48, &c. covers 250 acres or more, and, according to ſtill later meaſurement, is 1848 yards in length by 672 yards in breadth (ſee Gen. Hiſt. of Staff. ut ſup. p. 90), and was denominated by the Romans *Aqua lata*, now Aqualate; on the Weſt banks of which, commanding a rich and picturеſque ſcene well wooded to the South, &c. ſtands the preſent ſeat of the lord of the manor, firſt erected by Sir Tho. Skrymſher, knt. whoſe monument is in part deſcribed by your above correſpondent (p. 17. col. 2.) who has omitted to blazon the arms of him and his wife Ann, daughter of Ralph Sneyd, of Bradwell and Keel, eſq. (ſee your laſt, pp. 28, 112, alſo Topog. vol. I. p. 64,) *viz.* Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a lion rampant Or, in a border vairy Arg. and Az. 2 and 3 Az. a chevron between 3 butterflies or bees, impaling, *Sneyd*, Argent, a ſcythe in pale, and fleur de lis, Sable."

Gerrard, their ſon and heir, had by his firſt wife, Catharine daughter of Sir Edward Sandys, one ſon, named Edwyn; who having no iſſue by either of his wives, the eſtate came to his two ſiſters. The elder was married, firſt to —— Acton, by whom ſhe had one daughter; and, after, to Sir Tim. Baldwyn, who in her right had the manor of Mere; after whoſe death it came to Charles Baldwyn, eſq.; and his ſon, Charles Baldwyn, eſq. enjoyed it at the time Mr. Loxdale wrote the very excellent accounts of this and many other pariſhes in the hundreds of Cuddleſton, Pirehill, and Totmanſlow, now in my poſſeſſion.

Aqualate hall, which was afterwards the much-improved ſeat of the Baldwyns (of which family is my learned and worthy friend Charles Baldwyn, eſq. of King's-ſtreet, Mancheſter,) was lately ſold, as Mr. Snape there obſerves (p. 127); to the preſent owner, Sir Tho. Fletcher, bart. of Newcaſtle-under-Line, who, I truſt, will ere long follow the very general, and I may, without vanity ſay the unparalleled, example of the numerous contributors of plates, in adding this very picturеſque ſubject, of which I have a large and faithful drawing comprehending both the houſe and water, to farther enrich my ſecond volume. I could not only have much enlarged upon the antient hiſtory and owners of this manor and Forton church, but alſo Norbury manor, &c. in the ſame pariſh, but ſhall reſerve myſelf for the latter part of the above volume; only now adding the following ſhort obſervations upon, and anſwers to, the queries in your correſpondent's laſt letter, p. 127, who ſeems to poſſeſs a ſpirit of enquiry about, and a talent for, compoſing monumental inſcriptions, &c. beyond the common candidates for fame in your pages. I wiſh, therefore, he would employ ſome of his obituary reveries, in giving us a ſuitable

memorial

memorial for one of the antient lords of this manor, &c. *viz.* Thomas Botetourt (by marriage with Joan, ſiſter and co-heir of John Somery, 16 E. II.) This gentleman was a great benefactor to the pariſh church of Forton; for, the roof being then old and ruinous, or (if tradition may be depended on) beat down by the fall of a very lofty ſpire, he covered it anew; placing between the rafters or blades ſeveral very large pieces of timber, cut in the form of his arms, "a faltire engrailed," which was of no uſe to the building, but purely ornamental, and have ſerved to preſerve the memory of a generous action; and it was a pity, methinaks, (ſays Loxdale) they were ſpoiled at a ſecond reparation of the ſame church by the *pariſh*, about 1733. There were alſo, in one of the chancel windows, the arms of both the families, Demi-Botetourt and Somery, *per pale*; which, being very ſmall, eſcaped the zeal of two Oliverian officers, who, on a Sunday evening after ſervice, came (as they termed it) to reform the church, by deſtroying all the coats of arms and images of ſaints, of which the windows were then full; (from the relation of Sir Timothy Baldwyn's lady, who was preſent and ſaw it.) Dr. Plot, in his Natural Hiſtory, &c. of the county, p. 395, ſays, that Aqualate, being a Roman name, ſhews that their armies lay ſome time thereabout, which is much confirmed from certain hills on the N. N. E. banks called Anc-hills, from ſome Roman captain, named Aneus, that lay upon them.

With reſpect to Mr. Snape's next query about the Guild of Monk's farm; it was a ſmall eſtate formerly given to the abbot of the Benedictine monaſtery at Shrewſbury, who had his occaſional reſidence there, as appears by the following words in the Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 583. *Ricardus Dapifer Ceſtriæ* dedit abbate Benedictinorum de Salop. *habitationem hermeticam in Sylvâ de Suttonâ.*

In which place of *Sutton*, or South-town, in this pariſh, though in the county of Salop, Mr. Loxdale ſays, there is a freehold eſtate, which Robert de Broughton granted to William de Scavington in frank marriage with Ellen his daughter. Hugh de Scavington gave it with Ellen his daughter to Ralph de Layton, 1314. John Symonds and Ann his wife were poſſeſſed of it in 1406, and in 1442 paſſed it to their ſon John Symonds.

In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth it was purchaſed by John Bettenſon, whoſe daughter and heir, Margaret, carried it in marriage to Zachary, youngeſt ſon of Roger Benbow, rector of Bolas, in which family it continued to——Benbow of Sutton, with the deeds from whence the above information was taken about 1740. The Bettenſons were an antient and numerous family in this pariſh; for, beſides the above freehold, there were four more, each of them poſſeſſed of a copyhold eſtate 1611. Richard B. a younger ſon of one, then removed into Eſſex; and from him deſcended Sir Edw. B. of Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, bart, who dying ſ. p. 1723, was ſucceeded by a near relation of his name, Edw. Bettenſon, eſq. Having thus far epitomiſed the hiſtory of the pariſh, and ſeveral families, &c. I ſhall, in return, be obliged to Mr. Snape or any other of your correſpondents for farther information, and conclude this unintended long letter with the following brief anſwer to his other query about Norbury, *i. e.* North-bury, which ſignifies a caſtle, &c. ſituated North of ſome other place, probably Forton. Omitting, at preſent, any diſcuſſion about its erroneous appellation, or elſe omiſſion in Domeſday book, I ſhall only ſtate from Erdeſwick, &c. that this *goodly manor* formerly belonged to Hugh de Kilpeck the king's champion at the coronation; and that Joan, his daughter, t. H. III. brought it to Sir Philip Marmion, who died 1291, leaving ſeveral daughters his heirs, of which Maud, the third, married to Ralph Butler, who made this his ſeat, and built the manor-houſe or caſtle, at the head of the Wild moors (ſo called in an old deed there), moating it round. Theſe Wildmoors were a royal waſte, that began at the high grounds about Knightly, Gnoſall, &c. in Staffordſhire, running down by Newport to the rivers Terne and Severn, in Shropſhire; of which there is a full account in the Philoſophical Tranſactions by the ingenious and learned Mr. Plaxton, whoſe other MSS. &c. I have before mentioned in my preface to vol. I. of Staffordſhire.

Norbury afterwards paſſed through the ſame hands as Mere, till John Skrymſher ſettled it on his ſecond ſon, James, from whom it deſcended to the

the late Sir Charles Skrymſher, knt. whoſe eldeſt daughter married to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley, in Leiceſterſhire, eſq.; whoſe ſon, Thomas B. Skrymſher, eſq. was Lord of Norbury and the adjoining manor of High Offley, in Loxdale's time. The former has ſince paſſed, by ſale, into the opulent family of the Anſons of Shugborough. That of Offley is now the property of my friend the Rev. Joſiah Hinckes. In Plot's Natural Hiſtory is a curious plate of the above antient moated manſion, with the famous *Pewit* (or Shebben) pool, in the manor of High Offley; and a long account of thoſe ſagacious birds which afterwards deſerted it for the neighbouring large pools at Batchacre, where Mr. Whitworth for many years kept a regular and moſt entertaining journal of all their ſingular proceedings, and till their gradual departure a few years ſince, and ſettlement at the neighbouring pool on Woods-eaves common, as will appear at length in my ſecond volume, with a full hiſtory and pedigree of the Skrymſhers, &c.

Yours, &c. S. Shaw.

P. S. *March* 20. It was my original deſign to have added a few remarks upon R. G's. doubts reſpecting Cowdry Priory (p. 25); but, having already taken up more of your time as well as my own, than is perhaps convenient to our more laborious avocations, I ſhall defer that till another opportunity; when I think I can very ſatisfactorily prove, both on the authority of the new edition of Camden, the Topographer, and my own inſpections of Cowdry, that it was once the ſite of the priory alluded to on the ſeal engraved oppoſite the above page.

As I very frequently enliven theſe drier ſtudies with the delights of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, I was highly gratified by the excellent defence of Miſs Seward (p. 113, &c.) againſt the attack upon our pulpit oratory and muſical compoſitions; and, having lately diſcovered an uncommon genius in the compoſition of muſic after the antient manner, &c. whoſe talents have long been loſt for want of proper patronage, though well known as an antiquary, I ſhall ere long, perhaps, trouble you with a few lines on that ſubject; alſo reſpecting a young genius, *mon petit protégée*, accidentally picked up in Staffordſhire; who, notwithſtanding he has had till lately no advantage of culture beyond his native ſoil, laſt night had the honour of highly gratifying, by an extenſive compaſs of voice and ſweetneſs of tone rarely met with, a numerous and brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen at the annual concert given by the ſociety of Harmoniſts, of which I have ſeveral years had the pleaſure of being a member*. And I have now the farther ſatisfaction to think, with the friendly aſſiſtance he occaſionally receives from Mr. Stevens, (who, I am happy to add, was elected laſt Tueſday to the Greſham profeſſorſhip) and alſo under the finiſhing hand of the celebrated Maſter Elliot (whoſe own voice ſeems now gradually ſinking, and happy will it be, both for himſelf and publick, if it ſo ſettles, into a fine counter-tenor), that I have been the means of reſcuing from obſcurity an unpoliſhed diamond, which will ſoon probably ſhine amongſt the brighteſt gems of the preſent muſical cluſter. S. S.

Mr. Urban, *March* 14.

IN the Monthly Review for February we are told, that Mr. Belſham, in his Hiſtory of Great Britain from the Revolution, has "an ingenious eſſay on the character of the firſt Earl of Shaftſbury, in which he endeavours, with ſome ſucceſs, to reſcue this nobleman from the obloquy which has been thrown on him in the repreſentations of Bp. Burnet, and afterwards of Mr. Hume, who in this inſtance relied on the authority of the biſhop, though on moſt other occaſions he deemed it undeſerving of his confidence. Some of the particulars of this diſſertation, which are of a curious nature, are extracted from original materials not yet made public, but which will probably appear at no diſtant interval."

Is this the Life which, it appears by the account of this earl in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, was put into the hands of Dr. Kippis to compile, and left in progreſs at his death? D. H.

Anecdotes of John Wilford, *Printer*, at the Three Fleurs-de-lis, Old Bailey, Editor of "Memorials of worthy Perſons, 1741," folio; and Samuel Kebble, *Bookſeller*, at the Turk's Head, Fleet-ſtr. 1705, will be acceptable to A Correspondent.

---

* See an account of our late worthy and moſt able aſſiſtant Mr. Carter, vol. LXX. p. 1210.

PROCEED-

H. OF LORDS.

December 2.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſuggeſted, that, as from the reſearches already made it was probable there would not be a ſufficient quantity of wheat to furniſh the people with their ordinary food, without recourſe to other grain, as recommended by the Committees of both Houſes, the moſt effectual way to reconcile œconomy to the people would be for the higher orders to ſet the example, and that ſome regulations ſhould be made in the aſſeſſment of the poor-rates, in order to leſſen their burthen upon the poorer claſs of houſekeepers, by making it fall upon thoſe of more opulent circumſtances; and for theſe purpoſes moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee to take into conſideration that part of the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons relating to the manner of affording parochial aſſiſtance.

The Earl of *Warwick* maintained his former opinion of the harveſt having been ſufficiently abundant, but would not oppoſe the preſent motion.

Lord *Grenville* ſuggeſted the propriety of ſuſpending the preſent motion, until a bill on the ſubject, which was expected, ſhould paſs the other Houſe.

The Duke of *Bedford* ſaid, that, after what had fallen from Lord Grenville, he could have no heſitation in withdrawing his motion.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 4.

Mr. *Ryder* brought in a bill for making more effectual Proviſion for the poor, by authoriſing magiſtrates to adminiſter parochial relief, partly in money, and partly in proper ſubſtitutes for grain; which after ſome obſervations by Meſſrs. *Jolliffe*, *Shaw Lefevre*, and *Pitt*, was ordered to be printed, and read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Houſe then went into a committee on the Bill to encourage the importation of corn; when Mr. Ryder moved the following reſolutions, which were ſeverally agreed to.

"That there be granted on every quarter of peas, imported into this country before the firſt of October, 1801, a bounty equal to the ſum by which the average price, publiſhed in the London Gazette, on the third week after importation, ſhould fall ſhort of 75s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of beans, imported within the above term, a bounty equal to the difference between the average price and 50s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of oats, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 40s. per quarter.

"On every quarter of barley, a bounty equal to the deficiency between the average price and 50s. per quarter."

Mr. *Jones* ſubmitted his ſentiments on the conduct of Adminiſtration. It was apparent from the ſentiments from the Throne on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, that they were determined to proſecute the war in ſpite of every remonſtrance.—Mr. Jones then entered into a minute recital of the calamities of war, its deſtructive influence from the accumulation of taxes, the avidity of jobbers of every deſcription, and the inevitable ruin of the honeſt and induſtrious tradeſman. He deſcribed the utmoſt exertions of the labouring poor as unable to cope with the high price of proviſions, and ſaid that the labourer was ſtarved into the ranks of the ſoldier. The Income Tax, he ſaid, had broken the backs and necks of Engliſhmen, and was in itſelf an Inquiſition. He then touched upon the failure of the late negociation, for which the nation would ſoon call on miniſters with one accord; and examined a number of treaties, to ſhow that a negociation for a ſeparate peace was the intereſt of the empire. He then moved "An addreſs, earneſtly imploring his Majeſty that he would take into his Royal conſideration the ſufferings of his people; that he would liſten to no councils of his preſent miniſters, who by their profuſion and extravagance have brought the country to the brink of ruin, and by their incapacity have ſhown themſelves unequal to the conduct of the war, and inefficient for negociation."

Mr. *Nicholls* ſupported the motion, neceſſary to the end of procuring peace.

Mr *Robſon* ſaid, when ſuch a queſtion as the preſent was before the Houſe, it was more than human nature could bear to *hear* nothing but *ſilence* from the Treaſury bench. *(A loud laugh.)* He then adverted to Egypt and to Ruſſia, condemning the conduct of miniſters reſpecting both theſe countries, and contending that this country had been really at war with Ruſſia ever ſince the expedition to Holland. He lamented the abſence of a Right Hon. Gent (Mr. Fox), who abſented himſelf from the Houſe on account of his abilities. *(A loud laugh.)* He ſaid Gentlemen might laugh; but he thought it was not a ſubject of mirth, when talents were ſo much wanted in that Houſe. *(Another laugh).*—He then adverted to a variety of topics which had before been amply diſcuſſed, and concluded by warmly ſupporting the motion of his Hon. Friend.

The Houſe then divided—for the motion, 13—againſt it, 66.

H. OF LORDS.

December 5.

After ſome obſervations, the Earl of *Warwick* moved, "That it is the opinion of this

this Houſe, that from the 10th of December, 1800, to June 10, 1801, the juſtices of every county in England ſhall have a diſcretionary power, according to the beſt evidence they can procure, to regulate the price of corn, and alſo to regulate the price of agricultural labour;" which being objected to by Lord *Grenville*, was negatived.

The Earl of *Suffolk* recommended what he had done before, that the cavalry now in England be employed in bringing fiſh from the different parts of the kingdom to the metropolis.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, moved for a Committee to enquire into the ſtate of the gold coinage; which was oppoſed by Lord *Hawkeſbury*; and, after ſome obſervations by Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Yorke*, Mr. *Thornton*, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, was negatived: for the motion 16, againſt it 32.

H. OF LORDS.
December 8.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, &c.; the Penſion Duty Bill; the Sugar Exciſe Bill; and the Hop Importation Duty Bill.

On the ſame day the Houſe of Commons, in a Committee of ſupply, voted the ſum of three millions, to be raiſed by Exchequer Bills; as likewiſe the further ſum of 151,643l. 16s. 8d. towards making good the like ſum already paid on Exchequer Bills for the ſervice of the year 1799.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 9.

Mr. *Wilberforce* preſented a petition from the borough of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, ſtating that the inhabitants were in a deplorable ſituation from the high price of proviſions; which was referred to a Committee.

Mr. *Ryder* moved the order of the day, for a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the bill for bettering the condition of the poor.

He propoſed two clauſes: the firſt, that pariſh officers ſhould have the option to employ part of the money raiſed for the ſupport of the poor in purchaſing articles of food, and retailing them at low prices; and the ſecond, that a ſum of money ſhould be raiſed by pariſh rates, and employed in purchaſing proviſions to be retailed out at a low price, in the following proportion; viz. any perſon who receives 6s. per week from the pariſh ſhould, if the overſeers and veſtry think fit, receive only 4s. in money, and the other 2s. in proviſions.

Mr. *Weſtern* oppoſed the bill, as taking away the diſcretional uſe of their money that the poor were entitled to.

Mr. *Pitt* could not agree with Mr. Weſtern: as the money was to be raiſed from the country, the public benevolence ought to be applied in the manner moſt likely to procure relief.

Mr. *Sheridan* was afraid the bill would offend the feelings of the poor, who had conceived it to be their right to receive money, which this bill would deprive them of.

Mr. *Tierney* recommended that the ſecond part of the plan ſhould be poſtponed.

Mr. *Ryder* thought that, while the evil was increaſing, every day that a remedy was poſtponed might be productive of harm.

The clauſes were then agreed to in the Committee; the report received, and ordered to be taken into conſideration.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 10.

In a Committee of ways and means, Mr. *Long* moved, that the ſum of 3,500,000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to be raiſed by way of loan on Exchequer bills; which was agreed to; and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Parliament Houſes accommodation bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 11.

The Houſe in a Committee reſolved, that Swediſh herrings ſhould be imported duty-free; and agreed to grant a certain quantity of ſalt, duty-free, for the curing of herrings; to protect from being preſſed the perſons employed in the fiſhery; and to grant a bounty on pilchards.

The *Attorney General* moved for the prolongation of the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act; after ſome debate between Meſſrs. *Martin*, *Sheridan*, *Pitt*, *Perceval*, *Baker*, Sir *F. B. Jones*, and Mr. *N. Vanſittart*, the numbers were—for it, 51; againſt it 13.

December 12.

The bill for continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt, and, after an animated debate, a ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.
December 12.

Mr. *Nicholls* made his motion reſpecting the interference of Peers in the election of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons, which he ſtated to be a high crime and miſdemeanor. He entered into a comprehenſive view of the fundamental principles of the Conſtitution, from which he paſſed to an hiſtorical retroſpect of the origin of Parliaments; and contended, that the Houſe of Commons was originally inſtituted by the Monarch, as a means of ſecurity againſt the overbearing power of his great Barons. After a variety of obſervations of this nature,

ture, he concluded by moving, "That it be declared a high crime and miſdemeanor for any Peer, or Lord Lieutenant of any county, to interfere in the Election of any perſon to the Commons Houſe of Parliament." He ſaid, that he meant to follow up this declaration, if adopted, with a motion for a Committee, to deviſe the moſt effectual means of preventing ſuch interference in future—The queſtion being put,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the orders of the day.

The Houſe, in a Committee, reſolved to grant to his Majeſty a ſum not exceeding 50,000l. for the purpoſe of forming depots of Herrings, at Hull, Liverpool, Briſtol, &c.

H. OF LORDS.

December 15.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the herring importation bill, the Corn importation bill, to two road bills, and one naturalization bill.

December 16.

The bill for prohibiting bread to be ſold until it has been baked 24 hours, under ſevere penalties, was read the firſt and ſecond time.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 18.

On the motion of Mr. *Ryder*, the Fourth Report of the Committee on the Dearneſs of Proviſions was taken in conſideration, (ſee vol. LXX. p. 1276); and a bill was ordered in thereupon.

H. OF LORDS.

December 19.

The Earl of *Darnley* moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the Lords Committees, to take into their immediate conſideration the neceſſity of preventing oats from being given as food to horſes kept for pleaſure; and of limiting the uſe of bread in families, where one or more male ſervants were kept, to one quartern loaf per week for each perſon; and to report to the Houſe their opinion thereon, as well as the beſt means of carrying the ſame into effect by law"; which after a debate was negatived; 15 againſt 5.

The bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus Act was read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, a conſiderable oppoſition was given to a motion made by Mr. *Ryder*, founded on the Fifth Report of the Proviſion Committee, for advancing money from the civil liſt, to relieve poor pariſhes, which money is to be repaid by a rate on the pariſhes relieved and the diſtricts adjacent thereto. The reſolution however, was carried in a Committee.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

The motion for the third reading of the poor relief bill was ſtrongly oppoſed by the Duke of *Bedford*, upon this principle, amongſt others, that, inaſmuch as it diminiſhed the price of wheat, it would add to that of its propoſed ſubſtitutes. *Earl Camden* replied to the arguments of his Grace; after which the Houſe divided, for the third reading 13, againſt it 2.

December 22.

The Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the poor relief bill, the Edinburgh poor bill, and to the bill for appointing Commiſſioners to purchaſe houſes, &c. for the accommodation of Parliament.

In the Commons the ſame day, the quarantine bill, the coarſe bread bill, the ſtale loaf bill, the Britiſh population bill, the coaſt fiſhery bill, the Weſt Indies expenditure bill, and the expiring laws bill, were ſeverally read the third time and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 23.

In a Committee on the Alien Bill, Lord *Holland* oppoſed the bill, conceiving the power veſted by it in the Secretary of State to be too great, and that it might be made an engine for political purpoſes; and conſidering it as a great hardſhip upon aliens, ſome of whom, upon being ſent out of the kingdom, muſt neceſſarily be ſent to death, to impriſonment, and to experience the utmoſt diſtreſs and miſery.

Lord *Grenville* contended, there could not be the leaſt doubt of the neceſſity of the bill; and that the evil effects which muſt reſult from an influx of foreigners into the country, hoſtile to its Conſtitution and Government, had hitherto only been prevented by its operation.

Lord *Holland* made his promiſed motion on the ſubject of the Egyptian Papers. It was not, he profeſſed, his wiſh, in this late period of the Seſſion, to call upon their Lordſhips to come to any reſolution, or to ſtate any deciſive opinion on the violation of that convention by which the French army had agreed to evacuate the poſſeſſion of Egypt. The ſubject of this violation was, however, a matter of ſuch vaſt importance, the violation had been productive of ſuch diſaſtrous conſequence to our allies, and might eventually be attended with ſuch fatal effects to our Eaſtern poſſeſſions and power, that, even in this ſtage of the ſeſſion, he conceived it to be his duty to move for the production of certain papers, which might ſerve as the ground of a future enquiry into the circumſtances which gave riſe to an event ſo much to be deplored. His Lordſhip contended, that ſuch an enquiry was due to the reputation of that gallant officer by whom the treaty of El-Ariſch was ſanctioned; due to the honour of the Britiſh name; due to the intereſts of our Ally, moſt materially intereſted in the tranſ-

tranſaction; and due to our country, on whoſe good faith the violation of the treaty tended to caſt a ſtain. His Lordſhip concluded by moving for ſeveral papers.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, that Sir Sidney Smith merely acted as mediator between the Sublime Porte and the French General (who had been ſince aſſaſſinated), with a view to facilitate the negociation, in which Sir Sidney Smith had effectually ſucceeded. It was to the French themſelves in attacking the Turks, and to their refuſal afterwards to evacuate, after a freſh offer for that purpoſe, made by Baudot, Kleber's aid-du-camp, that the charge of bad faith applied.—Equally untrue was it, that his Majeſty's Miniſters were, through their violation of the Convention of El-Ariſch, the cauſe of the non-evacuation, and that to that circumſtance was to be aſcribed the failure of the late negociation for peace. The late negociation proved, that it was to the enemy, and not to Miniſters, that the want of peace was to be aſcribed, as Miniſters had made every proper ſacrifice for ſucceſs. The French, it was clear, did not expect that we ſhould have acceded to their propoſal of a naval armiſtice; and therefore were put to the finding out ſome other propoſition, which they could convince themſelves was ſo objectionable that his Majeſty's Miniſters could not accede to, or, if they were weak and fooliſh enough to do ſo, that they would not dare afterwards to face the Parliament, or bear the reproaches of their country. Hence the condition, which they inſiſted on, the being allowed to victual Malta, and reinforce their army in Egypt. His Lordſhip juſtified Lord Keith's letter, part of which Lord Holland had read.

Lord *Cliſton* (Earl *Darnley*) ſupported the motion.

Lord *Hobart* deſired noble Lords to call to their recollection, what was the ſituation of the French armies at the time that the evacuation of Egypt was in agitation—they had recently been greatly ſucceſsful in Italy, and what would Miniſters not have deſerved to have ſaid of them, if, at ſuch a moment, they had permitted an army, of from 15 to 20,000 ſeaſoned troops, flushed with their victories in Egypt, to have landed in France, or Italy, ready to reinforce and co-operate with the armies already in the field in either of thoſe countries?

Lord *Holland* roſe to reply; when the *Lord Chancellor* ſaid, if the Houſe meant that each Noble Lord ſhould ſpeak as often as he thought proper, they had better make a reſolution to that effect; at preſent it was contrary to all order.

Lord *Holland* confeſſed it was contrary to order; but he pleaded the uſual indulgence given to every noble Lord who made a motion.

Earl *Spencer* ſupported the conduct of Miniſters in reſpect to the order ſent out to Lord Keith.

Lord *Cliſton* ſaid a few words in reply; and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided—contents 2—non contents 12.

When the queſtion was put for going into a Committee on the land and ſea force ſeduction bill; Lord *Holland* reprobated the bill, as vague, indefinite, and inexpedient.

Lord *Grenville*, admitting this general poſition of Lord *Holland*, ſaid, he ſupported the preſent bill as a bill grounded upon ſtrong neceſſity.

The queſtion was carried for going into the Committee; and the bill having been gone through, Lord *Waſſingham* (the chairman) reported it without amendment.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 28.

Mr. *Long* brought up the report of the Committee of ſupply for allowing a bounty on the importation of foreign flour.

Mr. *Nicholls* begged to call the attention of the Houſe to the enormous ſum which would be thrown away on bounties, in the event of a peace between this country and France.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in reply obſerved, that the event of a peace between Great Britain and France was very precarious. It became the Legiſlature to provide for actual neceſſities, towards the relief of which importation was eſſentially neceſſary. Should it, however, ſo happen, that a peace took place between this country and France, a ſtipulation might eaſily be introduced into the treaty, abrogating the unneceſſary bounty.

Mr. *Nicholls* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſeverally explained; after which, another reſolution was read, and agreed to, for granting a bounty equal to the current market, of 20s. on every barrel of ſuperfine flour, weighing 196lbs. imported from America, within the 1ſt of January and the 15th of March, 1801.

H. OF LORDS.

December 31.

His Majeſty came this day in the uſual ſtate, and prorogued the laſt Seſſion of the Britiſh Parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

In the Houſe of Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls* made his promiſed motion, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching his Majeſty to take the earlieſt opportunity for entering on a negociation for peace. The Houſe divided, for the motion, 1; againſt it, 42.

Mr. *Windham* preſented an account of the men raiſed, wounded, and killed, during the preſent war.

The Seſſion was then cloſed by the Royal Speech. See LXX. 1277.

73. *An Enquiry into the Neceſſity, Juſtice, and Policy, of a Commutation of Tithes. By* Morgan Cove, *LL.B. Prebendary of* Hereford, *and Rector of* Eaton Biſhop, Herefordſhire.

THE abſurdity, injuſtice, and cruelty, of the meaſure is here expoſed, in a fair and complete manner, by the calculations of this able inveſtigator. This enquiry may be conſidered as a kind of ſupplement to "An Eſſay on the Revenues of the Church of England." If any variation of ſtatements ſhould be remarked in the two publications, the author requeſts that his ſecond thoughts may be regarded as the reſult of more extenſive reſearch and minute inveſtigation.

"The *neceſſity* of a commutation of tithes is founded principally on the influence which the payment of tithes in kind is alledged to have on our agricultural ſyſtem; *i. e.* the payment of tithes operates as a check, if not as an abſolute impediment, to all agricultural ſpeculative improvement and exertions; ſo that, on account of its exiſtence, our waſte lands have remained unimproved, and our corn tillage has ſo greatly diminiſhed, that we have not only loſt our former valuable and lucrative corn export trade, but have been compelled to import corn, at an immenſe expence, to ſatisfy our home conſumption." (p. 10.)

"In the "Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, on the Waſte, Uninclоſed, and Unproductive Lands of the Kingdom, 1795," theſe lands are ſtated at 8,000,000 of acres in England, and 14,000,000 of acres in Scotland; and that the whole may be divided, according to the various qualities of ſoil and ſurface, in the following manner:

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	1,000,000
2. Land fit to be planted .	3,000,000
3. Land fit for inland paſture	14,000,000
4. Land fit for tillage . .	3,000,000
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	1,000,000
	22,000,000

And hence, in the proportion of 8 to 14, the quantity of each ſpecies in England will ſtand thus.

	Acres.
1. Land incapable of all improvement . . .	363,636
2. Land fit to be planted .	1,090,909
3. Land fit for inland paſture	5,090,909
4. Land fit for tillage . .	1,090,909
5. Land fit for meadow and water-meadow	363,636
	7,999,999

"In the increaſing ſtate of our population and conſumption the improvement of our waſte lands is generally eſteemed an object of great conſequence. But when it appears that about 1,000,000 of acres only of theſe lands are capable of being added to our preſent tillage-lands, that object loſes much of its magnitude and importance, and ſurely cannot be pleaded in juſtification of the neceſſity of a *general commutation of tithes*, becauſe the tithes of that comparatively ſmall quantity of land may be eaſily arranged under the requiſite ſpecific bills of incloſure. It is fair to infer that, as the payment of tithes in kind did not operate againſt the improvement of 30,000,000 of acres of waſte, &c. lands within the laſt century (a proportion ſuperior to the quantity of waſte, &c. land improved in any other ſimilar period), the operation of the payment of tithes in kind will not impede the *future* improvement of any other waſte, &c. land." (pp. 12, 13.)

From comparative ſtatements, too long for us to copy, it ſeems that, in little more than 30 years (1765—1797), our wheat, rye, and peaſe tillage had decreaſed 192,000 acres; oat and bean tillage 93,000 acres; barley tillage 66,000; in all, 351,000. But the juſtneſs of this ſtatement our author queſtions, and ſhews that the increaſe of the importation of wheat and barley ariſes from increaſed population and conſumption of bread and beer, and that of oats from the prevailing and daily increaſing though impolitic uſe of an enormous multitude of horſes. Yet this aſtoniſhing increaſe materially proves that a very large portion of the lands formerly appropriated to the culture of oats muſt have been ſo progreſſively improved as to be now capable of being converted to the produce of more valuable ſorts of grain; or otherwiſe our importation of corn for human food muſt have been ſtill more largely increaſed. (pp. 16, 17.)

"To theſe cauſes for the loſs of our corn export, and for the ſubſequent riſe and growth of our corn import trade, may be added the cuſtom, adopted of late years by the lower claſs of people, of eating wheaten bread only inſtead of mixed bread, as formerly; the immenſe conſumption of grain in our breweries, diſtilleries, and ſtarch-manufactories; the increaſed luxury of the times; the great attention paid, of late

late years, to the improvement of farm-ſtock; the demand for hogs, ſheep, and oxen, and the practice of *fatting them* with *corn*, to ſupply the demand for the market; the conſtant demand for milk and butter; and the enlarged cultivation of vegetables and artificial graſſes, as the reſpective food of men and animals. The loſs of our corn export, and neceſſity of having recourſe to a corn import trade, to ſupply our home conſumption, are ſo little applicable as a criterion to judge of a decreaſed tillage, or as a foundation for aſcribing the ſuppoſed decreaſe to the operation of the payment of tithes in kind, that, upon cloſer enquiry, they lead to the oppoſite concluſion. For, allowing an increaſe of our population, to the amount of 1,000,000 of ſouls, within the 30 years preceding 1797, it is clear, from the foregoing eſtimated allowance of one quarter of bread corn to each individual, we ſhould have been compelled to have imported corn to the annual amount of 1,200,000 quarters inſtead of 600,000, if our tillage of corn had not increaſed with our population." (p. 17.)

Tithes are not *generally* collected in kind, or compounded for. They are almoſt univerſally let for longer or ſhorter terms of years; and, were the contrary true, they would not be found to be collected in more than one-tenth of the kingdom, if ſo much; nor does the *voice of the Nation*, as is pretended, call for their abolition. Mr. C. ſuſpects the Board of Agriculture is milled by artful ſurveyors, who, in the reviſed and improved edition of their Surveys, have been compelled to inſert a chapter of obſervations on tithes, which yet are more or leſs favourable in different reports*. The commutation of tithes is a favourite project with ſeveral individuals of the board, and has therefore been more or leſs diſcuſſed in theſe reports. The great part of the clergy are repreſented as inclined and even well-wiſhers to it, and that ſuch a meaſure would not be oppoſed by the *whole* bench of biſhops. We cannot conceive any ſincere well-wiſher to the cauſe of Religion, even independent of the Eſtabliſhment, can favour a meaſure which muſt ultimately tend to impoveriſh its miniſters.

The lately-meditated plan for the ſale of the impropriators' tithes, and for the exchange of the clergy's tithes to an income in money, was particularly well developed in the *Annals of Agriculture*, though whether it were enlarged, or in any other publication, is unknown to the preſent enquirer. But it muſt not paſs unnoticed, that the plan was firſt given to the publick, in ſome definite form, in that work, which, though not confeſſedly under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, is under the editorial direction of the Board's chief ſecretary, and who, from his appointment to that office, ſeems to have conſtantly acted as the organ of the Board of Agriculture, through the medium of that publication. It is to be found in vol. XXXII. accompanied by twelve queries for the communications of the author's correſpondents on the ſubject; which communications alſo are to be found in ſubſequent parts of the ſame and following volume. Now, whether the plan was firſt given to the publick either with or without the permiſſion or command of the Board of Agriculture, it doubtleſs was extremely improper and indecorous to beat up, as it were, for volunteer opinions and ſuffrages upon it before the plan had been regularly ſubmitted to Parliament. There did not exiſt any neceſſity for ſuch a precipitate mode of proceeding. The diſcuſſion of a queſtion of ſuch infinite preſent and future importance could not have been hurried over, or ſo ſoon diſpatched, or any final ſettlement of it have taken place, without having afforded ſufficient time for collecting information and opinions concerning it, if ſuch had been deemed neceſſary; and even then it would not have been leſs improper and indecorous, as being inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and dignity of Parliament, to have had theſe opinions ſolicited through the medium of a periodical publication. The anſwers of the editor's correſpondents are very vague if not contradictory, and tend more to confuſe than elucidate the plan. In one (N° XIII.) is a paſſage too deſerving of reproof to paſs without cenſure. It is ſaid, that "Satan himſelf could not have deviſed a greater ſource of

* The new Surveys of Middleſex and Lincolnſhire are particularly cenſured in this reſpect; while that of Somerſet is more favourable. (p. 31—34) How ſuperficial Mr. Y. is, and how unreaſonably ſevere on the clergy, may be judged from what is ſaid of his egregious blunder on a ſingular tenure in this county, obviated in our vol. LXX. p. 766; and ſee vol. LXIX. p. 322. EDIT.

of mischief in the Christian world than the payment of tithes;"—which yet are the express appointment of God under the Jewish law. Again, without meaning to enquire minutely into more traits of its dubious and unwary conduct, it will likewise well become the Board of Agriculture to consider whether it has not unguardedly given occasion to suspect that *very material alterations, in respect to divers other species of landed property, are in the eventual contemplation of the Board.* (p. 36—38.)

Mr. C. proposes (p. 41) an act of parliament to enable all titheholders to lease their tithes for any term commensurate with the lease of an estate, not exceeding 21 years certain, at a fixed annual rent, payable quarterly, clear of every present and future outgoing or expence, parliamentary or parochial; the lease, during its continuance, to be the property of the occupier of the farm or tenement for the time being to which it relates; the rent, in order to prevent any improper or injurious conduct in respect to the patron and future incumbents, to be settled with the joint consent of the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, of each living; and, in case of difference in opinion concerning the amount, &c. of it, the quantum, &c. to be determined by two disinterested persons, one nominated by the patron, ordinary, and incumbent, and the other by the land-occupier, with the consent of the land-owner; distraint to be allowed to the titheholder in default of payment, and a priority of claim, as far as shall extend to one year's rent, whenever distraint shall be made by any other person. In impropriate parishes impropriators and their representatives to be under the same or similar regulations, and to enjoy the same methods of recovery as the parochial clergy; and all difference between them and the land-owners to be settled by two disinterested persons, one to be chosen by the impropriator or his representative, and the other by the land-occupier and land-owner. The said act to extend to enable the parochial clergy to grant leases, for 21 years certainty, of all those parts of their glebes and augmentation lands which, by reason of distance or other causes, are incapable of being occupied by the resident incumbents of the livings to which they belong, the patron and ordinary consenting; and similar provisions to be made for the payment of the rent as before-mentioned in respect to tithes, or any other which might be thought more proper. Mr. C. is, however, of opinion, that the necessaries of life would not find any material reduction in price until the more real and more alarming evils consequent on the shameful monopoly and consolidation of farms, and the conversion of arable into grass lands, so intimately connected therewith, shall have been repressed. The measure of inclosing and improving our corn fields and waste lands should be proceeded on with prudent caution and deliberation; and it should be a principal endeavour to prevent them from being formed into farms of too great magnitude, and converted into grass lands, by having it expressly provided that a certain proportion of them should at all times be continued in the tillage of corn, with covenants in leases to compel tenants to have always a certain proportion of land, according to the nature and size of the farm, in the tillage of corn, and to bring the produce to market, instead of selling it at home, or by the abominable custom of sample.

Our author proceeds next to discuss the *justice* of the abolition or commutation of tithes. It is notorious that the incomes of four-fifths of the parochial clergy, in their present improved state, are generally insufficient for their proper support and appearance in society; and the present possessors of the lay impropriations must have paid a valuable consideration for them, as few instances can be cited, throughout the kingdom, of an impropriation being now continued in the family who became possessed of it at the Reformation. If the incomes of the clergy are to be fixed so as never to exceed the comparative value they now, or shall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the necessaries of life, it is plain that four-fifths of the parochial clergy must be for ever condemned to labour for an income incompetent to their maintenance; and though the lay-impropriators should receive landed property in exchange for their tithes, as such landed property would never exceed the comparative value it now, or shall hereafter, bear to a certain determined proportion of the necessaries of life, equal to the present value of their tithes, any compulsion to effect such

such exchange of their property would be too nearly allied to oppreſſion and injuſtice." (p. 48.) Very few inſtances, in compariſon of the large number of freeholders, can be produced of any rigorous exaction of their juſt and legal dues; and it can be eaſily ſhewn that the titheholders do not receive any equitable compenſation for the property belonging to them; that the real value of tithes is not yet aſcertained by the proprietors, and, for obvious reaſons, moſt certainly not received by the clergy, will appear by comparing the landed produce of the kingdom, ſubject to tithes, with the income moſt probably received from it by the titheholders; one-fifth of the agricultural produce of the kingdom may be diſcharged from payment of tithes; the titheable agricultural produce muſt be ſtated at only 80,000,000l. per annum, and the real value of tithes, if actually paid, at 8,000,000l. per annum. The whole number of impropriations, whether lay or eccleſiaſtical, is about 3840; of rectories and vicarages formerly and at preſent in charge in the King's books, about 8650; and of rectories, vicarages, donatives, and independent curacies and chapelries, never in charge, about 1550. To give the utmoſt latitude to the charge of tithes, the preſent average value of each impropriation ſhall be taken at 200l. per annum, which is a very high value, becauſe many impropriations have vicarages. But, reckoning them all unreſtored at 200l. per annum, their tithes will be

	£.
	708,000
8650 rectories, vicarages, &c. at 16 times their value in the King's books, 1,740,752l. but deducting 50l. from each, on the average, for glebe, augmentation-lands, fees, &c.	1,308,302
1550 rectories, vicarages, &c. never in charge, at 50l. each	77,500
	£.2,153,802

Thus do the titheholders receive for their tithes little more than one-fourth of their real value. (p. 53.)

"The actual charge of tithes, on the average in the pound or by the year, may be calculated from *Mr. Becke's Obſervations*. According to his apparently well-formed computation, the quantity of land in England ſhould be ſtated at 38,500,000 acres only, of which the cultivated lands are 33,000,000, and the waſte 550,000 acres. The annual rent of the cultivated lands, eſtimated by him at 14s. per annum, amounts to 23,100,000l.; from which one-ſeventh muſt be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing it to 19,800,000l. of rental, ſubject to tithes; and from the cultivated lands one-ſeventh muſt be deducted for the tithe-free lands, thereby reducing them to 22,285,715 acres ſubject to tithes. The total amount of tithes, ſtated by him at 2,850,000l. per annum, when proportioned to 19,800,000l. of rental, and 28,285,715 acres, will give for the actual average charge of tithes about 2s. 10d.½ on the pound, or about 2s. per acre; and if the uſually received compoſition of the acres contained in England be adopted, with the ſame deduction on account of the tithe-free lands, theſe charges will be ſtill much reduced. Nor, upon enquiry into the proprietors intereſt in the church eſtates veſted in the eccleſiaſtical corporations and their leſſees, would the eccleſiaſtical corporations appear to receive a more adequate compenſation on granting away farther portions of their intereſts in them from time to time, notwithſtanding the complaints of enormous fines being exacted on renewals. Their reſerved rents do not exceed, on the average, the fortieth part of the annual value of the church eſtates; and notwithſtanding ſome of theſe corporations have wiſely preferred a permanent augmentation of their annual incomes to the temporary and caſual receipt of much larger fines, and have therefore taken no fines on ſome renewals, but made proportionate additions to the antient reſerved rents; yet, nevertheleſs, the leſſees of the church eſtates, after making all deductions for reſerved rents and renewals, are at all times poſſeſſed of three-fifths of the groſs value of the church eſtates. (p. 58.)

Mr C. thinks the aggregate revenue from tithes has been ſtated too high, in various gradations, up to 5,000,000l. per annum. Out of 10,000 pariſhes, 500 are, in great towns, unincumbered with tithes. Dividing among the remaining 9500 pariſhes, including impropriations of vicarages, the groſs revenue drawn from tithes will make the annual tithe income of each, making no allowance for tithe-free lands, 526l. on the average; which the hardieſt or

beſt-informed

beſt-informed opponent of the preſent tithe ſyſtem will ſcarcely venture to aſſert. (p. 59.)

"Tithes are ſurely neither transferable nor convertible without the conſent of the preſent proprietors; and the Clergy, who are moſt numerous proprietors of them, and only uſufructory proprietors of them, can neither honeſtly nor honourably give them up." (p. 62.)

"As it was doubted by a law lord in the higheſt official ſituation, whether it was poſſible to frame a general inclоſure bill, ſo it may be equally doubted whether human wiſdom could, in the variety of complicated intereſts and conſequences, frame a bill for one general commutation of tithes." (p. 65.)

The equivalents moſt uſually propoſed are, a corn-rent, an equivalent income in money, or an equivalent in land. Corn-rents, however advantageous to colleges, are objectionable from the very nature of tithes themſelves; from the variety of rights to tithes in different or the ſame pariſhes; from the extent of tithes in different parts of the ſame pariſh; from the unſettled claim to tithes in many pariſhes; from the different quality of ſoil and produce; from the variation in the value of tithes from the ſame lands in different years and under different cultivation; from the difficulty of fairly aſcertaining the preſent or future actual value of tithes; from the difficulty of providing for the increaſe of tithes on the improvement of land, whether incloſed, waſte, or common; from the variation in impropriate pariſhes on the value of rectorial or vicarial tithes, on the converſion of arable lands to paſture, or *vice verſâ*; from the difficulty of apportioning a corn-rent liable to ſuch a variation in the right to tithes; from the great fluctuation in the prices of corn; from the great reduction in the price of corn promiſed in a commutation of tithes; from the poſſibility of introducing a different ſpecies of bread-corn, or a ſubſtitute for bread, which may render wheat of little comparative value; from the difficulty of aſcertaining the juſt and true price of corn, for ſettling the quantity of the commutation corn to iſſue out of each farm; from the unavoidable and infinite diviſibility of ſuch quantity on the ſubdiviſion of farms; from the trouble of collecting, and the hazard of not receiving ſuch corn-rents; and from the knavery, artifice, and colluſion, which would be practiſed to enhance the price of corn previous to every ſettlement of the converſion price of that corn-rent. The prices of corn, publiſhed by the inſpector of corn-rents in the London Gazette, afford no criterion to determine the *real* prices of corn. Mr. Y. obſerves, "they are in every degree to aſcertain the prices of corn. Blanks, by reaſon of no returns, are numerous; from ſome places the ſame prices have been generally tranſmitted, from others groſſly miſrepreſented." (Queſtion of Scarcity.)

The benefit of monied augmentation would be only temporary, unleſs ſome proviſion be made for the progreſſively increaſing continuation of it. Suppoſing the preſent income of the exiſting clergy to be 100l. per annum, and on a commutation of tithes to receive an immediate monied augmentation of 50l. per cent. yet, in the courſe of half a century, the advantages of ſuch augmentation would become virtually annihilated by the increaſed price of the neceſſaries of life, which, from the experience of paſt years, may probably be ſtated at the increaſe of 50l. per cent. in every 50 years. It is true, the clergy at the end of every 50 years would have an income of 150l. inſtead of 100l.; nevertheleſs, that 150l. would not then purchaſe a larger quantity of the neceſſaries of life than 100l. would have done 50 years before; ſo that, at the end of 50 years, the clergy would be exactly in the ſame ſituation, in reſpect to the comparative amount of their income, as they were at the period of receiving ſuch augmentation. If then the benefit accruing from ſo large an augmentation as 50l. per cent. would diſappear ſo early, ſurely the poſſibility of any inferior augmentation of 5l. 10l. 15l. or 20l. per cent. ought not to have any influence on men who recollect that they are to act as not living for themſelves only, but for all thoſe likewiſe who in ſucceſſion may enjoy their preferment. If the income in money be equal only to their preſent income from tithes, the great and progreſſive increaſe of their income from tithes in kind, which is obvious from the comparative value of livings in the King's books with their actual value in the preſent days, undeniably proves that no determinate compenſation in money

money can be permanently equal to their increaſe from tithes in kind, becauſe, whilſt money muſt neceſſarily decreaſe in value, tithes in kind muſt as neceſſarily increaſe in value. (p. 72—74.) If the monied augmentation to be given be fixed on ſome baſis by which it might be periodically or progreſſively advanced, yet ſtill a commutation of tithes, founded on the principle of an increaſe in money, would be inequitable *in limine*, and therefore incapable of ſolid defence: it would be a compulſatory exchange, without the conſent of the proprietors, of a landed property, at all times immoveable and permanent during the natural exiſtence of the kingdom, for a property always leſſening in value, uncertain in its duration, and abſolutely depending on the proſperity and political exiſtence of the kingdom. (p. 76.)

In "Obſervations on an Enquiry into the Advantages and Diſadvantages ariſing from Bills of Incloſure, with Calculations ſhewing the Loſs inevitably ſuſtained by the Laity wherever Lands are given in lieu of Tithes, 1781," it was ſucceſsfully demonſtrated, that, conſidering the different nature and fertility, cultivation and produce, of ſoils, it is impoſſible to fix any general proportion of land as an equivalent for tithes, without its being highly injurious on one ſide or the other, and, with few exceptions, moſt commonly on that of the landholder; and, if a landed commutation would be attended with ſuch injurious conſequences on the part of the landholder, it is not difficult to ſhew that it would be attended by others infinitely more injurious on the part of the Clergy. See alſo "A Letter to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Sarum, by Biſhop Barrington, 1790," commended in vol. IV. of the "Paper of the Bath Agriculture Society." See alſo p. 10 of "A Plan for a general Commutation of Tithes, 1795." "If any commutation of tithes, on cool and candid inveſtigation, ſhould be deemed neceſſary, and, on mature deliberation, eventually take place, whatever might be the appointed ſource of the clergy's ſubſtituted future income, the amount of it ought certainly, on every principle of juſtice, to bear reference as near as poſſible to the gradually increaſing price of the neceſſaries of life, and to the ratio of that increaſe of income which the clergy have experienced from tithes in kind during the laſt 260 years, that is, from the date of the valuations of livings in the King's Books, which have increaſed on the average in the proportion of 15 to 1; and hence ariſe very ſufficient *data* to ſtate, that all rectories and vicarages in general, throughout the kingdom, have increaſed in the ſame proportion; ſo that a living of the annual value of 10l. in the time of Henry VIII. may be now eſtimated at an average of 150l. per annum. In the county of Lincoln the livings are miſerably poor*. There are about 660 pieces of preferment, including perpetual curacies and donatives, which are on an average about 70l." (Agricultural Report for Lincolnſhire, p. 54 and 437). And hence occaſion is taken to enlarge on the fatal conſequences of the omiſſion of the Sabbath-day's inſtruction, from the incompetency of the livings in general to provide for an officiating miniſter more than once in a fortnight, three weeks, or a month. (p. 87.)

"To aſſert that the burthen of tithes, which landed property has borne through ſo long a period, is unjuſtly attached to land and its produce, for the excluſive ſupport of the national religious eſtabliſhment, is unfounded, becauſe all landed property has been knowingly acquired by its preſent poſſeſſor with that condition annexed to it, and, on that account, at an inferior price. So, to ſuggeſt that manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, ſhould be charged to the ſupport of the national religion, in aid and relief of tithes out of landed property, is no leſs indefenſible, becauſe all landed property having been acquired by its preſent poſſeſſors ſubject to tithes for that particular purpoſe, therefore manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all profits and incomes, have been hitherto carried on and enjoyed under the implied ſtipulation of not being liable to contribute to the ſupport of the national religion; and, ſhould any charge be now laid on them on that account, the Legiſlature might be accuſed of a breach of the public faith; and ſhould any loſs or annihilation of our manufactures, trade, and commerce, with all other profits and incomes, enſue from ſuch a meaſure, or through any ſeries of general diſtreſs, the whole ſupport of

* We add, the churches are not much better. EDIT.

the

the national religion must again be charged on the landed property, as the only existing inherent and permanent foundation." (p. 93.)

Though it has been asserted that the land occupiers of this kingdom are the most valuable class in society; and though, with their families and dependents, they should amount to half of the national population, and even be the source of one-half of the national wealth, yet there does not appear much reason or equality in relieving them at the expence of the other half of our wealth and population. In fact, the occupiers of rented lands, or nearly the whole body of farmers, do not contribute towards the support of the national religious establishment by the payment of their tithes, as that deduction is indirectly allowed them in their rents: nor in fact do land proprietors, of whom a few may be land occupiers also, more directly contribute, either by the payment of their own tithes, or by the allowances for them in the rents of tenants; nine-tenths only of their estates, or the produce of them, do actually belong to the land proprietors, though they may ostensibly appear possessors of the whole. Of the tenth part they are fiduciary proprietors only; and as that tenth part cannot be charged beyond the actual value of its produce, so is the occupation of it on the average commuted at scarcely more than one-fourth of its apparent real value. But should tithes be freely and wholly abolished, without any commutation whatever, the support of the national religious establishment must become a general concern. Land occupiers would then soon find, that though indeed released from the payment of tithes, they would have incurred much larger expences in the increase of their rents, beyond all proportion to their ascertained outgoings for tithes, and their direct personal contribution also to the support of the national religion. And then would the larger part of our population likewise, whether friends or enemies to the Establishment, find themselves called upon by an actual payment, or more indirectly, under the disguise of some species of general taxation (chiefly affecting the necessaries of life, perhaps, as those alone are articles of universal and permanent consumption), to contribute equally to the maintenance of a religious establishment which they did not regard, or from which they dissented, or to whose support they had not hitherto contributed." (p. 97.)

As to the *policy* of the measure, it is observed, p. 101, that the property of the church, either in tithes or lands, was never the property of the state, nor derived from the state; and though it be allowed that tithes have been sanctioned by it, they never were considered as the property of the state in any other sense than as they lay open to the attainment of all the candidates for the established church of this state. If the property of the church cannot be reclaimed and resumed on the ground of having been originally the property of the state, a part of the common stock, or holden by a grant from the crown, on what other grounds, short of an infringement of the constitution, can the state take possession of it, and, in seeming opposition to the generally received principles of political justice and integrity, make any alteration in the clergy's income arising from tithes in kind? In a debate in the House of Commons, 1793, on a bill to compel the impropriator of Farnham to accept a determinate payment in money in lieu of the tithes on hops, the bill was opposed by a celebrated law character (then in the high office of attorney-general, and now of lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas) on the very grounds of its being "an encroachment on the law of the land, a violation of private property, and a gross act of injustice."

"Stating the whole value or amount of tithes taken in kind or by composition as equal to 4s. in the pound of rent (which exceeds the most ample allowance for the average produce of tithes) the tithe proprietors would give up, and the land proprietors would acquire, their tithe in proportion to one-fifth of the rent of their estates. It is asserted for fact, that an intelligent man, possessed of considerable landed property, though rather easy in respect to the improvement of his rents, being asked what advance of rent he should expect on his estates being discharged from tithes, answered, he thought an advance of one-third only would be very reasonable, and ought not to be objected to by any land occupier. If then one-third, or 33l. 6s. 8d. per cent. be esteemed by moderate men a very reasonable advance in the rent of landed property discharged from tithes, what

what advances may not be looked for by thoſe land proprietors, who, being ſolely intent on the improvement of their rents, may eſteem 40l. 45l. or even 50l. per cent. not unreaſonable. (pp. 105, 106.)

"It is of the utmoſt importance to all individuals and corporate bodies, poſſeſſed of, or intereſted in, landed property, attentively to conſider the immediate and future conſequences of every plan which may go to alter the clergy's legal property in tithes. Under future kings, leſs tenacious of the liberties and properties of their ſubjects than our preſent juſt and truly revered ſovereign, it may hereafter be brought forward as a foundation for ſimilar meaſures in reſpect to other landed property. Wherefore the *proprietors* of landed eſtates ſhould not permit themſelves to be ſolely intent on the intereſts of the preſent moment only; but ſhould cautiouſly and anxiouſly examine, whether the more laſting intereſts of themſelves and their poſterity to the lateſt generation would not eventually be implicated in the execution of ſuch plans. They may indeed be induced to regard them with a favourable eye, from the proſpect of immediately raiſing the rents of their eſtates 30l. 40l. or 50l. per cent. at comparatively a very moderate expence in proportion to ſuch riſe. But let them beware of being biaſſed by any ſuch temptation; and on the contrary, from prudential and permanent motives, let them regard every change or innovation in the landed property of the church with ſolicitude and jealouſy; for, if the legiſlature of the kingdom ſhall at this time think itſelf conſtitutionally empowered, or politically called upon, to reſume or exchange one ſpecies of landed property, under the idea of its having been originally the property of the ſtate, a part of the common ſtock, or holden only by a grant from the crown, or under the notion of its being injurious to the ſtate; why may not the legiſlature at another period, in times different from the preſent, under one or all of the ſame pleas, turn its attention to other landed property? As in the preſent day the advocates for a commutation ſay, that the rights of the Clergy are utterly inimical to agriculture, are the bane of land occupiers, and an uſurpation of their profits, and are exacted in return for the performance of little or no duties to the ſtate: but in future times it may then be ſaid ſaid, that the rights of the land proprietors operate againſt the improvement and the extenſion of agriculture with more unlimited force, and are a moſt oppreſſive tax on the laborious and expenſive cultivation of the ſoil; that the improved value of the ſoil, being of the improver's creation, ought to be his excluſive property; and that the rents themſelves paid for the uſe of the ſoil far exceed the ſervices of the land owners to the ſtate, which are inconſiderable in themſelves, and negligently performed. Indeed, any alteration in the Clergy's landed property muſt doubtleſs diſturb the title of all other landed property, becauſe, as the conſtitution has ſecured to the clergy the ſame ſucceſſion and eſſential right to their landed property by which ſhe guarantees the landed property of all other proprietors, therefore any compulſory change in the landed property of the church, under whatever pretence, muſt weaken the ſecurity, if not ſet afloat the ſtability, of all landed property in general." (p. 115—119.)

We have thus lingered in our review of this intereſting pamphlet, in the full perſuaſion that its arguments will not fail of weight *where* they may in due time come to be ſupported.

74. *A Second Part of the "Morſels of Criticiſm;" containing additional Diſſertations, and additional Notes, illuſtrating the original Work, and tending to ſhew the moſt perfect Conſiſtency of philoſophical Diſcoveries and hiſtorical Facts with the Holy Scriptures.*

THOUGH we reflect with regret on the affront our review of the former part of this work (LVIII. 141) gave to its author, and the cruel, but unmerited, remonſtrance it drew from him to our and his (then) printer, we cannot, on the moſt attentive peruſal of this ſecond part, ſee the leaſt reaſon to alter our opinion on the ſingular poſitions therein attempted to be confirmed, while we give him full credit for the purity and piety of his intentions. Nor has he removed the difficulties ſtarted by himſelf in what appear to us the objectionable parts. Under a diſguiſe of the *moſt fearful humility* this learned writer bewilders himſelf in a maſs of hypothetical learning, and no where, perhaps, more ſo than when he undertakes to ſhew that natural cauſes were miraculouſly exerted, as if the miracle were thereby leſſened, or ſomething was not done out of the ordinary

ordinary courſe of nature. The two firſt diſſertations are on the light of the ſun and the meaning and uſe of the word *heavens*; in the latter of which we have only to obſerve, with aſtoniſhment, that any ſenſible man, at all converſant with languages, ſhould fall into ſuch an error as to conceive that the portioning out the heavens and the hoſt of heaven to all nations, Deut. iv. 19, can mean any thing more than giving the whole earth the benefit of them, but ſuffer himſelf to be tranſported by an hypotheſis that "the moſt fair interpretation of the words ſeems to be, that they are given to be, or divided out to be, *mere habitations* to all the nations of *beings* that are in the *whole* univerſe" (p. 40); of courſe then birds, beaſts, fiſhes, and inſects, will have their ſhare *in* them. And it is rambling ſtill farther to imagine that, becauſe God is ſaid, Pſalm cxxxvi. 5, to have *made* the heavens, it means the *fixed ſtars*, and that each ſtar is *one heaven*, or *one of the heavens*. The firſt *note*, relating to the *ſtars*, aſſerts that both they and the ſun and moon were created before the fourth day, *i. e.* had an earlier exiſtence than the Moſaic Coſmogony aſſigns to them, the words of which are as expliſit as any in Holy Scripture, Gen. i. 16, that on the fourth day God made the ſun, moon, and ſtars. On Pſ. lxxxix. 35, "His ſeed ſhall endure for ever, and his ſeat is like as the ſun before me," Mr. King thus comments *: "Can a proper and ſufficiently ſublime idea be annexed to theſe words if we are to conclude that the ſun and the ſtars were created only 6000 years ago, and that both *it* and *them* [they] are to be utterly deſtroyed at what we call the end of our world?" (p. 53.) To our imperfect underſtandings the paſſage appears to have nothing to do with the *eternity* of the *ſun*, but ſimply means a compariſon of Meſſiah's throne with the *brightneſs* of the ſun, as frequently in Revelations.

The ſecond note is on the elementary fluid of heat or fire.

N° V. is a diſſertation on the word Αιων; on which, as was before obſerved, we cannot conceive more highly of a ſucceſſion of *aions* (generations, or ages) than of *eternity* itſelf, in one comprehenſive term.

N° VI. is a diſſertation on the creation of man; in which we notice, firſt, Mr. K's novel hypotheſis, that "the *commonly-received opinion, that all mankind are the ſons of Adam*, is ſo far from being really founded on Scripture, or neceſſarily implied from the whole tenor of the divine Moſaic writings, that it is even *directly contrary to what is contained therein*." (p. 70.) A ſort of authority for this is ſet up from the LXX verſion, Gen. i. 27, "male and female created he *them*;" αυΤΟΥΣ, not in the dual, αυΤΩ." We will not inſult our readers with Rabbinical nonſenſe on this ſubject; but we cannot help thinking that, brief as the relation here is, there is not the ſmalleſt foundation for the conjecture, that man and all other animals were at firſt created of one GENUS, but of *different ſpecies*. This conjecture is, however, of a piece with the hypotheſis, that other men and animals were preſerved from the univerſal deluge beſides Noah and thoſe who were with him in the ark, in poſitive contradiction to the expreſs words of Moſes, Gen. vii. 21, 22, 23: "ALL fleſh *died* that *moved* upon the earth, both of *fowl* and of *cattle*, and of *beaſt*, and of every *creeping thing* that creepeth upon the earth, and EVERY man. ALL in whoſe noſtrils was the breath of life, of ALL that was in the dry land, *died*. And EVERY living ſubſtance was *deſtroyed* which was upon the face of the ground, both men and cattle, and the creeping things, and the fowls of the heavens, and they were deſtroyed from the earth, and Noah ONLY remained, and they that were with him in the ark." The Greek words ΠΑΣΑ, ΠΑΝ, and ΠΑΝΤΑ, are as expreſſive here as words can be, and bear as ſtrong ſenſe of Univerſality in the ſacred as in profane writers. For, whither were any living creatures to float or eſcape to when the waters were elevated (had riſen) over the earth, over the tops of the higheſt mountains, 150 days?" Mr. K. ſays *all* is to be underſtood with limitation in the death and murrain of the Egyptian cattle. Now, not to mention that the ſtock of cattle might be recruited from Goſhen, or other neighbourhoods, the boils were inflicted on the quadrupeds, τετραποσι, Ex. ix. 9, 10; but whence could men or animals be recruited after an univerſal deluge? We muſt not, therefore, take ſuch

* The Pſalmiſt ſpeaks of the eſtabliſhment of the *eternal kingdom of the Meſſiah*; ſpeaks of it "having nothing ſo worthy to be compared therewith as the duration of the ſun."

such liberties with the Divine threatnings as to conceit that they were addressed to *all*, and restricted to *almost* all, or "that *some few other* human beings, *the descendants of the other classes or species* of the first created man, *might* be preserved *here and there*, by the direction and permission of the Almighty Wisdom, and by such providential means of deliverance as are in general called *fortunate accidents*" (p. 113); and among these, so *fortunately* preserved, Mr. K. reckons *giants*. A most unfortunate hypothesis!—which undoes all he is aiming to establish, and leaves more pretence for scoffing and blasphemy. Let us now see of what material Mr. K. supposes man to have been made—of a *moistened* composition of the ingredients of which the earth itself is formed. The LXX. call this material χους, a word which lexicographers uniformly, we believe, render *dust*, from χεω, κονιορτος, *pulvis*, *humus*, and *terras egesta*, *agger*; from it, χωμα, a bank of earth, and χοω, to heap up such banks. In the following passages of Scripture the word which our translator renders *dust* is in the LXX. χους: Ps. vii. 5, xviii. 42, xxii. 15, xxx. 9, xliv. 25, lxxii. 9, lxxviii. 27, cii. 14, ciii. 14, civ. 29; Eccl. iii. 20, xii. 7; Is. xlix. 23, lii. 2; Lam. ii. 10; Ezek. xxiv. 4; Amos ii. 7; Levit. xiv. 41; Josh. vii. 6; 2 Sam. xvi. 13; 1 Kings xviii. 38, xx. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiv. 4; 2 Chron. i. 9; 2 Sam. xxii. 43; Zeph. i. 17; Zech. ix. 3; Job xxxix. 14; 2 Kings xiii. 7; χωμα.—We have κονιορτος in 8 places; χωμα in 6; γη in 33; αμμος in 1; ΠΗΛΟΣ in 1. This last word, which is the only one that conveys Mr. K's idea of *moistened earth*, occurs only in Job iv. 19, where our translation has *dust*, and which is not applied to the human frame; so that we the more admire how Mr. K. should so wantonly depart from his favourite original. Without, therefore, presuming to account for the varieties or numbers of the human species in the first age of the world, and without recurring to the system of Mr. Dobbs, reviewed in our present vol. p. 46, that the Devil as well as Adam got Eve with child, and thus produced a second class of beings, we are content to take the early history of man, as Moses has given it—short, indeed, but not the less authentic. But, unless Mr. K. can prove that there were *twelve* original great divisions of the classes of the human race, by their descent from different first parents (p. 119), he should not fancy an allusion to them in the twelve tribes of Israel, or the twelve apostles, or dream of a distinction in the next world, of a pre-eminency of the chosen *sons of Adam*, proceeding out of every nation, the *restored comforters* of their brethren, gathered together in one great, united band, to aid and bless the rest. (pp. 158, 159.)—P. 150. He seems to distinguish the *elect* from those that *believe*, οι πιστοι, more properly to be translated the *faithful* persons, who not only adopt, but retain and hold fast, their belief.

The passage, Gen. iv. 26, respecting Enos, Mr. K. thus renders (p. 97): "*This man entertained hope in calling* upon the name of the Lord God, or that the name of the Lord God *should be called* upon, which expresses both *his* hope in the promise of God concerning Messiah, and also the distinguishing character, somewhat renewed in Seth and Enos, of *the sons of God*."

P. 165. It seems to be the idea of our author, that, though there was not in Paradise any help meet for man, there were, in *other parts of the earth*, other *species* of men — before Eve was created. Now it appears to us, from the same source of information, the Mosaic narrative, that the creation of Eve was the cause of that increase and multiplication of the species which was enjoined on human kind, as well as all other animals and vegetables.

In the dissertation on the Sabbath, N° VII. we have a fund of information concerning the *Septenary* number and a *Sabbatic æra*, to "have its first real and great adjustment at the end of the year 6000, or of our year of the Christian æra 2000, and its *final great adjustment* at the end of the year of the world 144,000." (p. 195.) We have 7 planets, 7 metals, 7 semi-metals, 7 primary kinds of earth, 7 primary kinds of air, 7 different states of heat, 7 different kinds of liquid substances, 7 kinds of really pellucid germs, 7 kinds of salts, 7 kinds of attraction, 7 senses, 7 vocal sounds, 7 musical notes, 7 colours, 7 earths, 7 stones, 7 different kinds of plants, 7 different kinds of animals, 7 different churches in the Revelations. We may go on to *seventy times seven*, if our readers will *forgive* us as often for trespassing on their time with such sort of conjectures.

For the better observance of our Sabbath,

Sabbath Mr. K. (p. 226) propoſes to begin it as the Jewiſh, *at ſix o'clock the preceding evening*, before which all work ſhould be finiſhed, and the Sabbath be obſerved till ſix the following evening, and then every one might return to his labour, and family concerns would be decently ſet in order, as uſual, before the hour of ſleep. This would, it is true, gain 12 hours of the Sabbath from what Mr. K. deems profanation; but 6 of them would be ſpent in *ſleep* inſtead of devotion, and day would be turned into night — for the ſake of exemplifying that, at the Creation, the *evening* and the *morning* made up the whole day. Though the viſiting, card party, rout, or junketing, might break up at 6 on the Saturday, yet, if the ſervants roſe at 6 or 9 on the Sunday morning, the houſehold work muſt be done; they muſt dreſs themſelves and the dinner, and go to church; and if the duty of the day ended at 6 in the evening, juſt as much work would have been done. So that this propoſal requires explanation.

In N° VIII. the diſſertation on the credibility of miracles, Mr. K. makes them concur ſo exactly with what he reluctantly calls natural cauſes, that it is greatly to be feared he leſſens them too much. The *effects* produced may be the natural conſequences of the cauſes; but, if they happened without miracle, why was miracle introduced? and, though we concur with him in his explanation of Samſon's jaw-bone, we are truly ſorry to ſee Aaron's "rod that budded" paralleled with an old log of mulberry wood at Magdalen college, Oxford (p. 282), when we could produce ſo many inſtances of lime, willow, and other twigs, ſprouting when driven into the ground to ſupport other plants; for, if Aaron's rod did not ſprout more inſtantaneouſly, there would be no *miracle*. But, as it would grieve us ſtill more if Mr. K. ſhould think we were laughing at the Holy Scriptures while we cannot refrain from laughing at *him*, we forbear making any farther comment on this morſel of his criticiſm, or his mode of faſting, or recruiting after faſting. As to Balaam's aſs, he fairly gives him up. The Samiel, or hot wind, Lot's wife, the temptation of Chriſt, and ſome others, we admit; but the *cool air* of the fiery furnace we are not ſufficient adepts in chemiſtry or phlogiſton to digeſt, nor, in natural hiſtory, to credit the rapid growth of a ſhort Lapland ſummer. Our devotion is ſhocked at ſuch ſupports and ſolutions for Revelation, which *non tali auxilio nec defenſoribus iſtis eget*. We tremble more for ſuch ſalvoes and ſolutions than for all the ſcoffs of blaſphemers.

The ſacred hiſtorian gives the introduction of murder, unnatural luſt and inceſt, in conſequence of the depravation of human nature by the fall; and Mr. K. vindicates the latter crime, by aſſigning to it laudable, however miſtaken, motives.

How Mr. K. can put ſuch a conſtruction on the ſale of his birthright by Eſau as he has done, p. 317, expreſſly againſt the conſtruction of the author of the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, we are unable to comprehend.

In N° X. "a note concerning the chronological arrangement of the emblematical ſeals, trumpets, and vials, in the book of Revelations," Mr. K. defends his former illuſtration, and gives, in illuſtration, an "apocalyptic chronological table," wherein "the characteriſtic differences of the periods of ſeals, trumpets, and vials, are thus expreſſed:

1ſt ſeal,	A. D. 96,	*Conqueſt* and *Trajan's* reign.
2d	118,	*Splendour* and *Adrian's* reign.
3d	138,	*Juſtice* and *Antonine's* reign.
4th	168,	*Famine*, *Death*, and *Commodus*.
5th	244,	An age of perſecution.
6th	260,	End of the *Pagan Roman empire*.
7th	312,	1ſt trumpet, A. D. 337, irruption of Barbarians.
	2d	394, mutiny of troops, and rending of the empire.
	3d	412, *Attila*, and devaſtation.
	4th	468, ruin and end of the *Weſtern Roman empire*.
	5th	568

1ſt *woe*,

1st *woe*, the Saracen invasion and conquests.	1st vial,	A. D. 713, sore, fretting, galling *ravages*, and as sore, fretting, new diseases.
	2d	1096, bloody *crusades* and expeditions by sea.
	3d	1273, intestine rebellions, *massacres*, and *murders*, as in Catholic countries.
2d *woe*, Turkish invasion and conquest.	4th	1519, *bitter persecutions* and oppressions, galling dominion of *sovereigns*.
3d *woe*, perilous times, scoffing atheism and uproar. End of Papal Rome.	5th	1713, dissolution of *religious orders*.
	6th	1764, geographical and nautical discoveries.
	7th	1790, *Atheistical opinions*, preparations for confusion.

"The power of *Rome is fallen*, *Babylon is fallen*, and become indeed *an habitation of devils, and an hold of every foul spirit*; and, if so, since the fall of the *prophetical Babylon* was expressly connected with the *seventh vial*, unless *Babylon* be restored, unless *Rome* be restored, and *Roman* and *pontifical greatness* be effectually revived, the pouring out of all the *other vials* must be *past*, and, of course, the pouring out of the *fourth vial* must have been *long since past*, however some of its effects may still continue. Another *Pope* has indeed been elected at Venice, in this year, 1800, but without any possession of *Rome*, or of its territories, without the ecclesiastical revenue, without dominion, without power; a shadow, and not a substance; and, with regard to any continuance of *papal dominion at Rome*, a slighter and more feeble continuance of the appearance of *Roman papal power* than even *Augustulus* was of the continuance of the power of the *Western Roman emperors*. Unless, therefore, the *Pope* be restored to his territorial possessions and dominions, and residence *in Rome*, there is an end of *Roman pontifical greatness*, and the 1260 years are ended which were named in holy prophecy for the continuance of the usurped *ecclesiastical empire of the city on seven hills*, and of the *little hair* of the furious emblematical monster." (p 353 and note.) The three evil spirits, Rev. xvi. 13, are defined, p. 354, *false philosophy*, *atheistical opinions*, and *a spirit of burlesque*, which have brought all Europe and the whole world that was once called *Christian* into Armageddon, a state of confusion and slaughter, a very different state from Mr. Dodd's *Armagh*. Mr. K. draws but too true a picture when he says, "Scoffing atheism prevails, and derision of the word of prophecy, and of all expectation of the Messiah, together with scornful despising and hating of sincere and good men. Habitual insolence is adopted, and contemptuous treatment of mankind in general, instead of charitable allowance for infirmities and good will; and the world is too sadly filled with proud boasters, heady and conceited insatiable pursuers of dissipation and unbridled pleasures, even in the midst of violence and uproar." (p. 358.) We agree with him in thinking it a mistaken notion that there should be a *total falling away* from the believing in Christ in every nation on earth before the *second coming of the world*, and that not even one believer should be found, and that therefore that *second advent* must yet be far distant. (p. 364.)

We leave to the acute and powerful reasoner who is illustrating the prophecy of Hosea to explain the two days, vi. 2, which Mr. K. understands of the three great periods of 2000 years each (two before the giving of the law, two under the law, and two under the Messiah, before the completion of all things), and thence infers the near approach of the closing of the *third great day*, about A. D. 2079; or, as the days are, for the elect's sake, to be shortened, perhaps to a space between 1800 and 1900. (p. 377.)

N° XII. is a note concerning the use and meaning of the word Σημειον, which is explained to mean *the profession of an opinion* as a *standard* to resort to; "but, if it should be thought that the word can, with propriety, mean only *something wrought wonderfully*, as a sign or proof of superiority, still I must venture to add, as a circumstance

cumſtance that deſerves to be attended to, and not to eſcape our obſervation, even when the word is confined to ſuch ſenſe alone, that the very *ſame perſons*, who have been among the chief inſtruments of promoting *atheiſtical* and dangerouſly-refined *opinions*, and ſuch as have become moſt prevalent, have been, in ſome inſtances, the *very ſame* who have produced to the world *the moſt wonderful* diſcoveries of the power of Nature (as they are called), and the moſt wonderful philoſophical experiments that have ever been performed, even the moſt curious *phænomena of electricity*, of the effects of the *fluid of heat or fire*, and of the effects of *different kinds of fixed air*. The very firſt perſon *who brought down lightning artificially from heaven* was the very *ſame perſon* who (as I have been well informed) once wrote one of the moſt blaſphemous little fugitive pieces that ever was publiſhed, intituled, "An additional Chapter to the Book of Geneſis," now well loſt, and the very ſame perſon who, by his very curious philoſophical experiments, obtained influence in France to ſow thoſe principles which have produced ſuch tremendous effects. And in that very country too the *ſame perſons* who exhibited the moſt wonderful diſcoveries to the world concerning the *elements of fire* and the *properties of fixed air* were *thoſe* who were foremoſt in ſpreading *avowed infidelity*, one *of whom*, a moſt diſtinguiſhed man, has ſince ſuffered by the guillotine." (p. 388.)

N° XIII. is a diſſertation concerning the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of coheſion, and the centrifugal force on our earthly globe; in which the opinion, that the exterior of the ſun may be *paradiſe*, and the interior hell (p. 421), and that the author cannot afford to favour the publick with the reſult of 40 years "unceaſing attention" concerning the chaotic ſtate of the earth at the Creation, and the effects of the Flood afterwards.

N° XIV. is a note concerning man's conſiſting of ſoul and body and ſpirit, before treated of.

We have thus gone through this "Supplement," and truſt the candour of the author will not impute it to partiality or prejudice that we ſee no reaſon to change the opinion we entertained and expreſſed of his former labours.

75. *An Attempt to illuſtrate ſome of the Prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament. By* Thomas Zouch, *M. A.*

IN every attempt to elucidate the prophetic paſſages of Scripture, great diſcernment, cool and diſpaſſionate deliberation, are required. When, in ſeaſons of great national peril or alarm, important events engage and deeply agitate the public mind, we are too often induced to indulge ourſelves in an haſty application of Scriptural predictions. This, however, is not the caſe with the author of the tract before us. Mr. Zouch conſiders the ſyſtem of prophecy as uniform and certain, not dependent on the vague and fluctuating incidents of the day, but gradually deriving an accumulated increaſe of evidence from the pages of hiſtory. He endeavours to eſtabliſh the ſentiments of Mr. Mede, Dr. Henry More, Sir Iſaac Newton, Drs. Chandler, Warburton, Hurd, and other Proteſtant writers on this momentous ſubject. Hence he rejects the adaptation of propheey to the regicide government of France, which, he thinks, is by no means pre-figured in any part of the writings of Daniel, St. Paul, or St. John.

In his opinion on the fall of Papal Rome, he differs from Mr. Wrangham, Dr. Valpy, and the preſent archdeacon of Northumberland.

Mr. King, in the "Morſels of Criticiſm," explains Dan. viii. 23—25, as containing a prophetic deſcription of Mahomet and his followers. This hypotheſis is fully diſcuſſed, and the inſtability of its foundation evinced, by Mr. Zouch, in a great variety of alluſions to hiſtoric teſtimony.

In ſhort, this little volume appears to be the fruit of much judicious inveſtigation, and to be written with a clear and comprehenſive knowledge of the ſubject of prophecy, with unaffected modeſty and candour, and with a ſerious and ardent zeal for the diſcovery of truth.

76. *Travels in the Interior of* Africa, *from the* Cape of Good Hope *to* Morocco, *from the Years* 1781 *to* 1797, *through* Caffraria, *the Kingdoms of* Matamán, Angola, Maſſi, Monæmugi, Moſchako, *&c.*; *likewiſe acroſs the great Deſart of* Sahara *and the Northern Parts of* Barbary. *Tranſlated from the* German *of* Chriſtian Frederick Dambergh. *Illuſtrated with a Map and coloured Plates.* [*Two different Tranſlations.*]

SINCE the days of Munchhauſen there

there has not been a more impudent cheat put upon the inquisitive after discoveries in unknown parts of the globe than this compilation of falsehood and nonsense, patched up by foreigners from a map of Africa, describing a tract of country, which, if actually examined to the extent pretended, would have taken up more than the present 500 octavo pages. Upon first perusal it carries strong marks of romance; but as the reader proceeds he will be disgusted with narratives as indecent as untrue.

77. *Proposals for settling new Lands in* Canada, *under the Protection of the* British *Government.*

THE township of Dorset runs nine miles on the river Chaudiere, by 12 in depth, about 70 miles South from Quebec, making about 72,000 English acres, one-seventh whereof is reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, another seventh for the future disposition of the crown. The other five-sevenths, except a few already disposed of, are in the hands of Mr. John Young, who addresses these proposals to Mr. John M'Nider, with a view to encourage settlers from Scotland, who will have no taxes to pay but the trifle of duties on imports at the port of Quebec, no parochial demands but their share of labour on roads, no dues but voluntary ones to any church or clergy but such as they shall chuse to give to their own minister, whom it is recommended to them by all means to bring out. The terms of renting and purchasing may be seen in the proposals: the former begin from Jan. 1 of the 4th year, at 3d. per acre, advancing three halfpence each year till they amount to 1s. for ever after, without any other burthen whatever; the lands to be secured to purchasers and their heirs for ever, on paying, in London or Quebec, 2s. 6d. per acre, on the title-deeds to the lots sold being passed, and the like sum per acre on January 1 the third year thereafter: and 5s. per acre on the same day of the fifth year after the deeds are passed, with interest on sums remaining unpaid. Even good men must not come otherwise than as servants without having a little property. The surveyor recommends the township as containing in general remarkably fine land, and very little uncultivable; the high land being fit for hemp and flax, the low for pasture and grain. The timber is maple, beech, birch, elm, iron-wood, and bass-wood, cedars, fir, and spruce, abundance of moose-wood and leather-wood, great quantities of capillaire, and slate-quarries of excellent quality. Diagrams are referred to, which do not appear in the copy delivered to us.

78. *Reflection, an Elegy; occasioned by a Visit to* Coffey: *dedicated to Sir* William Jerningham, *Bart. With* Colin, *a Dirge.*

THE poet, who disdains to "approach the altar of Taste with the incense of adulation," laments that poets (not *himself*, observe ye,) pass unrewarded in the present convulsed state of Europe, when every man is a patriot and a politician. Though he has before appeared at the tribunal of the publick, and its awful fiat has more than once gratified his most sanguine wishes, yet, in spite of the vanity and confidence which such success naturally inspires, he *now* approaches it with fear and trembling."

Take as a specimen his 7th stanza:

" Yet tho' full oft th' *impassion'd* bard ascends
Beyond the summit of the star-*clad* sky,
Anon we find to humbler scenes he bends,
And o'er *creation* flings a *phrenzied* eye."

And then he comes down on *Coffey*,

" whose *enamel'd* bosom bears
A *living transcript* of the owner's mind."

The sing-song dirge of Colin laments that

—— " Phillis was beckon'd away;"

and that a redbreast *whistled* at night previous to her death, and the doves cooed on the chimney leading to her apartment immediately after her decease.

79. *Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the 5th and 6th Years of the Reign of King* Edward VI.; *with some Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges and the Verdict of a Jury. By a Country Magistrate.*

IF this country magistrate understands his own meaning it is more than we pretend to do.

80. *Resolutions, earnestly submitted to the Attention of the several Associations which may be entered into throughout the Kingdom in Furtherance of his Majesty's most gracious Proclamation recommending Frugality and Oeconomy in the Consumption of every Species of Grain; with cursory Remarks. By the Author of "An Appeal to the good Sense of the higher and wealthy Orders of the People."*

RECOMMENDS to the rich and their

their families a *total abſtinence* from *bread* for twelve months.

81. *Idyls; in Two Parts.*
By Edward Atkyns Bray.

"THE following poems, principally ſuggeſted by a peruſal of *Geſner's* inimitable *Idyls*, are divided into two parts. The firſt, now preſented to the public, deſcriptive of ſcenery and manners that may be deemed Arcadian, has occaſional alluſions to the mythology of claſſical antiquity. The ſecond, which will be committed to the preſs under the title of "*Britiſh Idyls*," is deſigned as a picture of rural life in this kingdom, the author thinking it improper to beſtow Grecian or Roman names on the ſwains of modern days, or to blend the cuſtoms of one with thoſe of another country." (Advertiſement, dated Taviſtock, May 30, 1800.) They are inſcribed to Francis Duke of Bedford, who, by his patronage of agriculture, promotes the welfare and happineſs of a country life.

82. *Gleanings in* England; *deſcriptive of the Mind, Countenance, and Character, of the Country. By Mr.* Pratt. *Vol. II.*

IT is with ſenſations of renewed pleaſure we open every freſh publication from the pen of this amiable and impreſſive writer. The works of few perſons who are candidates for public favour have met with more extenſive celebrity, or have better deſerved it; and, after an impartial review of the various and intereſting ſubjects diſcuſſed in this volume, we allow the author as much credit for literary merit as for genuine patriotiſm and philanthropy.

Always writing from the heart, and preſenting objects to our contemplation which are familiar to every diſcerning eye, his compoſitions derive a charm from his manner of ſelecting and grouping, which irreſiſtibly wins the affections.

We have heard Mr. Pratt characterized as an imitator of Sterne; but, in our opinion, the compariſon does not hold good. Sterne gave up the reins to his imagination, and tranſported us through *ideal* ſcenes, frequently delightful indeed, but often deformed by groſſneſs and buffoonery. His beauties are the offspring of genius; but they are not a little heightened by juxta-poſition and contraſt with faults. Mr. Pratt, on the other hand, with an eye to penetrate into nature, a heart to feel, and a pen to deſcribe, ſeizes on *real* circumſtances in life and manners, and works them up into the moſt commanding attitudes and bewitching forms. We ſee, we hear, we feel, the force of his deſcriptions, and wonder why we ſhould hitherto have overlooked what carries an appeal for its truth to every heart of ſenſibility. In ſhort, Mr. Pratt is as much an original writer as the author of Shandy; and we leave to poſterity to decide to whom the preference is due.

The volume before us is a charming aſſemblage of delicate irony, pathetic narrative, and acute obſervation, not only on permanent but alſo temporary ſubjects.

The letters on quackery, which is a diſgrace to the police of the country, are replete with true Cervantic humour, and would do honour to any writer of antient or modern times. *The good old Caſtle on the Rock*, and the *Tars of old England*, claim more than praiſe from every lover of his country. The ſtory of *Tom Cox* is exquiſite; and the *Gleanings* from Lord Duncan's chaplain are truly characteriſtic of perſons and events.

The deſcription of the two univerſities, and a letter in defence of our academic inſtitutions, are chiefly contributed by a friend.

Some elegant poetry interſperſed is likewiſe partly furniſhed by a female pen, which will be read with real pleaſure by every perſon of taſte.

Among the ſubjects which will derive attention from preſent circumſtances, though of perpetual importance, are ſome diſcuſſions on the ſcarcity or dearth of corn, its cauſes, and the means of removing them.

So multifarious, however, are the objects which are brought on the canvas, and coloured with the hand of a maſter, that we muſt refer to the work itſelf. To give a characteriſtic extract would be impoſſible from a volume where ſo much ſolicits regard, and the ſtyle and manner neceſſarily ſhift ſo often with the ſubject. Mr. Pratt, however, is not new to the publick; and we ſincerely hope it will be long, very long, before he takes his leave of it. We have the pleaſure to ſay, that he announces a third and laſt volume of his Gleanings in England, including a Picture of London, probably ſomething on the plan of *Mercier's Tableau de Paris*. A new and corrected edition

or

of the first volume has, some time ago, made its appearance. The entire work, we prophecy, will be a lasting favourite: it is as honourable to the talents of the writer as to the character of the country and people it describes.

83. *The History of the Politicks of* Great Britain *and* France *vindicated from a late Attack of Mr.* William Belsham. *By* Herbert Marth, *B. D. F. R. S. and Fellow of St.* John's *College*, Cambridge.

MR. M.'s able work was amply detailed in our last volume, p. 243. The present insidious and jesuitical attack on the Constitution of his country, by one who has already levelled his aim at her religious principles, has here met with the answer it was entitled to. Mr. M. first gives a brief statement of the principal facts which were proved by authentic documents in the 16 chapters of his work, and then reviews the objections of his assailant to several of them; for to many of them Mr. B. has no objection to make, and such as he has canvassed he has only misrepresented by incorrect quotations and inconsistent inferences, too weak to bear him out in his vindication of France against Great Britain. "When Mr. B. talks of incalculable mischiefs which might have been avoided if the answer of the British Cabinet (to the French king's letter to our king, 1792), an answer which exists only in his own imagination, had not been unfriendly; and when he adds sentimentally, that 'the idea is too painful to dwell upon,' it is all empty declamation, or rather worse than empty declamation, as its tendency is mischievous." (p. 36.)

"Mr. B. represents as highly meritorious the conduct of the new French government in permitting M. Chauvelin to remain in London after Lord Gower was recalled from Paris. But M. Chauvelin actually *was* recalled; his letters of recall were brought over to him by M. Noel, afterwards ambassador at the Hague; and M. Chauvelin procured a revocation of the order by using the following argument: 'that, though he was not well with the English minister, he was perfectly so with Mr. Fox and some other members of opposition, and that it would not be prudent in France *to lose the fruit of his labours with those gentlemen, and their subsequent services, for a vain form of diplomatic etiquette.*' Of this fact, which is very well authenticated, Mr. B. could not have been ignorant, because I have quoted it twice in my history; and therefore, if he had been wise, he would have said nothing about the *merit* of the French government on this occasion." (p. 46.)

Mr. B. again quotes with a sneer, and apparently with great triumph, on Mr. M.'s quoting *authentic* particulars from the *nameless author of a nameless tract*, when Mr. M. expressly declares it *not* an authentic document. (p. 53.) These are sufficient specimens of the gloss which Mr. B. throws over French duplicity, and to shew how ridiculous it is to found an argument on the supposition that the French rulers would not have chosen to *degrade* themselves; for, as French philosophy and French republicanism triumphed over honour and religion, they did not consider themselves as degraded by falsehood and lying.

"To make Lord Grenville ridiculous, Mr. B. p. 52, has taken the liberty to alter his lordship's words, and to make him declare, 'that England must consider the *disavowal* of the French government as a fresh *avowal* of those dispositions which she sees with so just an uneasiness and jealousy.' This pretty antithesis is entirely the work of Mr. B. for the words used by Lord Grenville were, 'England cannot consider such an *explanation* as satisfactory, but must look upon it as a fresh *avowal* of those dispositions which,' &c. And that the *explanation*, or rather pretended explanation, offered by the executive council, really did contain a fresh *avowal* of a disposition on the part of the French rulers to encourage disorder and revolt in every country, Lord G. had shewn immediately before the passage which Mr. B. has so inaccurately reported." (p. 92.) "The renunciation of conquest and aggrandizement had been most solemnly professed in manifestos, decrees, and every kind of document; and the executive council itself, in the note of Jan. 7, 1792, again declared, that '*France has renounced, and still renounces, all conquest.*' In fact, therefore, the 'extravagant proposition,' as Mr. B. calls it, contained nothing more than that France should remain true to its own principles." (p. 94.)

Mr. M. has proved, on the authority of Kersaint, Carra, Brissot, and Dumouriez, that it was not the intention of

of the British cabinet to go to war; and that the French rulers, if they had chosen it, might have avoided a war with Great Britain. The conduct of the executive council, therefore, cannot be explained on the preceding hypothesis, and, consequently, the inference which he drew in regard to their duplicity rests unimpeached. When Mr. B. then accused him, in respect to this information, of suffering his prejudices to carry him such lengths of party zeal, he would have done well to have considered, whether his zeal for his *own party* was not carried to an injudicious excess; and when Mr. B. added, "it is necessary to read with extreme caution whatever he may write, and credit rather what he shall prove than what he shall say," my gentle adversary should have recollected, that, in my history, I have proved *every* thing, whereas Mr. B. in his own history, has proved *nothing*. I have made it a rule to support every fact by *authority* which cannot be called in question, but Mr. B. has given only his *bare word*; which, if I may be permitted to use the same expressions toward him as he has used toward me, the numerous examples of his incorrectness alledged in this pamphlet must induce even his admirers to admit in future with "*extreme caution*." (p. 109.)

Mr. B. having retorted the charge of disturbing the peace of Europe from republicks to monarchies, particularly the French monarchy, Mr. M. thus rejoins: "I cannot pretend to say what idea Mr. B. affixes to the terms *repose* and *disturbance*, but, according to their common acceptation, I think it must be allowed, that the French republick has so effectually disturbed the repose of her neighbours, as to have produced among them more political revolutions than the French monarchy did during the whole period of its existence." (p. 118).

Other instances are given of Mr. B.'s unwarranted manner of quoting passages, and gross misrepresentation of the application of inferences, without disproving facts or documents, though his one voice has been heard against the host in the course of three years. In a letter of Dumouriez the name of Mr. Fox is studiously omitted by Mr. B. besides shamefully garbling remarks; thus forfeiting the confidence of his readers, who, if they cannot trust his *documents*, can hardly trust his *bare word*. Mr. M. closes his Vindication with a P. S. containing a remarkable fact, for which he is indebted to a gentleman well known both in England and America as a distinguished political writer. In the spring of 1793, after the war broke out between Great Britain and France, and when a minister-plenipotentiary from the French Republick to the United States of America was understood to be on his passage, the president, Washington, April 18, addressed to three secretaries and the attorney-general, who on all important occasions formed his council, four queries: whether such minister should be received; whether the treaties with France should be kept renounced, or suspended; whether the guarantee in the treaty of alliance was applicable to a defensive war only; which were all answered in the affirmative, the second judging it best to apply to the present situation of the parties; and to the fourth, whether the war in which France was then engaged was offensive or defensive on her part, or of a mixed and equivocal character, the answer was, that it was *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on her part. In consequence of these answers a proclamation was immediately issued, declaring that the United States would remain neutral toward all the powers at war. Here then we have the judgement of a foreign government sitting in judgement on the question, who were the aggressors in the present war. It is, moreover, the verdict of a government which cannot be suspected of a bias in favour of Great Britain*. It is, lastly, the verdict of a government to which those very gentlemen, who are the most unwilling to acquit the British cabinet, pay in general the greatest deference; and *this* government pronounced the following sentence: "the war is *entirely and unequivocally* OFFENSIVE on the part of France." The warmest advocate, therefore, of that country must abandon all hopes of ever obtaining from an *impartial* jury a verdict in his favour. (p. 132—136.)

"This Vindication (Mr. M. hopes) will convince Mr. B. that he *can* vindicate himself when it is necessary; but for this purpose it is by no means ne-

* Mr. Jefferson in particular, who was one of the council who delivered this verdict, is well known for his partiality to France.

cessary

ceſſary to have in all caſes the laſt word." (p. 133, n.)

84. *An Eſtimate of the Number of Inhabitants in* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By Sir* Frederick Morton Eden, *Bart.*

DR. BEEKE has recently ſhewn, from the actual ſtate of the hundred of Deſborough, Bucks, and from other circumſtances, that the population connected with huſbandry in England and Wales, excluding towns containing 1500 ſouls and upwards, cannot be leſs than 7,000,000*. This agricultural population, at five perſons to a houſe, will require 1,400,000 houſes: the population of the towns, taken at 3,710,000, at 6¼ to a houſe, will require 593,600 houſes. It may therefore be concluded, that, as the number of charged and chargeable houſes is 713,803, the number of cottages muſt at leaſt be 1,200,000; and the aggregate number of houſes in England and Wales, including its appendages, Jerſey, Guernſey, and Alderney, muſt exceed 2,000,000. (p. 38.)

The ſtatiſtical accounts of Scotland have, in the moſt authentic manner, determined the exact amount of its population. From them it appears that the

Number of inhabitants,	
1798, was - -	1,526,492
Between 1743 and 1755	1,265,380
Increaſe within 50 years†	201,112

Dr. Price, 1777, ſuppoſed the number of inhabitants in the South part of the kingdom did not exceed 5,000,000. His opponents contended eight or ten millions. The propoſed enumeration of the people will ſuperſede the increaſe of ingenious gueſſes and plauſible ſpeculations; and I truſt, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, that, among the diſtreſſes of the times, we have not to deplore a decreaſing population. (pp. 2, 3.)

Number of inhabitants of Ireland, after all loſs from civil war and emigration, in round numbers, 3,800,000. (p. 41.)

The biographer of Burns, the poet, eſtimates the number of abſentees from Scotland at 150,000; which would make the total of North-Britain 1,600,000 or 1,700,000. (p. 36.

Neckar, up to the end of 1780, allowed to France 24,800,000 inhabitants. There can be little doubt that, ſince 1790, ſhe has not loſt leſs than 3,000,000 by premature deaths and emigrations, and that of the remaining population of France alone not 1-4th is capable of bearing arms. (p. 88.)

At the cloſe of the laſt century Davenant made the following remark on our populrtion, taking it at 5,500,000, according to Gregory King's eſtimate, which is confeſſedly too low, and eſtimating the quantity of land in England and Wales at 29,000,000 of acres, which is probably near the truth, he ſays, "We ſeem now to have about 7¼ acres per head; but there are many reaſons to think that England is capable of nouriſhing double its preſent number of people; which, ſuppoſing them now to be 5,500,000, would be 11,000,000; and even then there will be as many acres per head as they have in Holland. And when we have attained this complement of men, either in the natural courſe of time, or ſooner by the help of good conduct, we ſhall be in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe.*." That we have attained this "complement of men" cannot admit of much doubt; that we are "in a ſtate of power to deal with any ſtrength in Europe" has been proved by our exertions in the preſent awful conteſt; and, I truſt, we ſhall long continue what we now are,

"A land that diſtant tyrants hate in vain."
(p. 92.)

85. *Letter to the Rev.* Thomas Coke, *LL D. Mr.* Henry Moore, *&c.* *(Continued from vol. LXII. p. 183. By a Correſpondent.)*

THOUGH no impartial perſon who is acquainted with the labours, induſtry, and integrity, of the Rev. Dr. Coke, could doubt of the veracity of the aſſurance which he gave in vol. LXII. p. 196, of his conviction that the letter aſcribed to the Rev. John Weſley was a groſs forgery; yet, as that aſſurance reſted ſolely on the confidence which he had in Mr. W.'s uprightneſs and honeſty, formed from the cloſeſt intimacy for ſeveral years, it might, and moſt probably did, leave a ſuſpicion on the minds of many of Mr. Urban's readers. But that ſenſe of deliberate guilt, and of the blackeſt ingratitude, which, ſooner or later, will ever burden the conſciences of

* Letter to a County Member, p. 72.

† Statiſtical Account of Scotland, XX. 621; and Appendix, LXXXVII.

* Whitworth's Davenant, II. 221.

thoſe

thoſe who yield to ſuch infamous practices, has now, to the exculpation of the character of that good man, and to the honour of truth, extorted a confeſſion of that iniquitous deed, and vindicated the venerable name of Weſley from the foulest calumny which the contaminated breaſt of ſlander ever breathed upon it. The two following letters will place this important matter in the cleareſt light. Z. COZENS.

1. "To the Editor of the Sun.

"Sir, in 1791, ſoon after the death of the late venerable Mr. John Weſley, the writer of the following letter publiſhed a ſhort hiſtory of that great man, in which he repreſented him in colours moſt unfavourable and moſt falſe. However, the author has lately felt that compunction of mind for his conduct, and that candid acknowledgement of his guilt, which make ſome amends to the publick for his paſt conduct, and have induced him to addreſs me the under-written entirely unſought for.

"I ſhould not, Sir, have publiſhed his letter at all, if two letters, given to the public in his Hiſtory, and declared by him to be written originally by Mr. Weſley, had not been re-publiſhed in ſeveral of the London and provincial papers, and alſo in many periodical publications; which two letters are referred to in his Poſtſcript, and excedingly reflected on the life and character of my late moſt eſteemed and venerable friend. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, T. COKE.

New Chapel, City-road, Jan. 30, 1801."

2. "To the Rev. Dr. COKE.

"Rev. Sir, *Saturday morning, Jan.* 24, 1801.

"As the author of a ſilly pamphlet, publiſhed ſome years ago, intituled, 'An impartial Review of the Life and Writings of the Rev John Weſley,' I have taken the liberty of addreſſing you on that ſubject, for the purpoſe of diſburthening my mind, in ſome degree, of that intolerable weight with which it has been oppreſſed, in conſequence of the folly and wicked tendency of ſuch publication: and I now candidly declare to you and to the world, that moſt of the pretended facts therein mentioned are groundleſs; the charge ſometimes falſe, and the characters, as delineated therein, both of the Rev. Mr. Weſley and others, are generally unjuſt, and *unſanctioned even by my own opinion.* At the ſame time, I flatter myſelf you will have the candour to believe, that my motives in the publication were influenced rather by folly and wantonneſs than deliberate wickedneſs; more eſpecially if it be taken into conſideration, that at that time I entertained ſentiments ſomewhat different to what I do at preſent*.

"I expect, from your known liberality, that no undue advantage will be taken of the candid declaration now made (though you are at liberty, if you think proper, to make it public). Wiſhing you, in the mean time, all imaginable proſperity in the great work in which you are ſo uſefully and zealouſly engaged, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf, Reverend Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, J. COLLET.

"*No.* 9, *Church-row, Pancras, Middleſex.*

"P. S. I forgot to ſay, that the two infamous letters in the pamphlet, attributed to Mr. Weſley, are fictitious, being the invention of my own diſordered imagination. J. C."

86. *Juvenile Biography; or, Lives of celebrated Children; inculcating Virtue by eminent Examples from real Life. To which are added, Reflections, addreſſed to the Youth of both Sexes. By Mr.* Joſſe, *Profeſſor of the* Spaniſh *and* French *Languages. Tranſlated by Mrs.* Cummyng, *Tranſlatreſs of* Eſtelle. *Two Volumes.* 12*mo.*

THESE volumes have at leaſt the merit of a new idea; no ſimilar work occurring to our recollection. The "Britiſh Plutarch," and "Britiſh Nepos," are both on a plan for readers of a maturer age. They contain XXIX articles of biography during the three laſt centuries; and are calculated for the improvement of the heart, as well as the mind, of the juvenile ſtudent.

87. *The* Britiſh *Touriſt; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion, through* England, Wales, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *comprehending the moſt celebrated Towns in the* Britiſh *Iſles. By* William Mavor, *LL. D. Vol. VI.*

FROM the rapid ſale of Five former volumes of this entertaining little work, which are now become "the favourite companion of the traveller, and the frequent reſort of the ſtudent deſirous of information reſpecting the Britiſh Iſles;" it has been ſuggeſted, "that a Tour of the Metropolis, of the Univerſities, and of the moſt faſhionable Sea-bathing and Watering-places, which are only caſually, or not at all noticed in the former volumes, would be a valuable addition;" a deſign here accompliſhed in a manner that renders it extremely proper for its intended purpoſe.

* "It may be neceſſary to apprize the reader, that Mr. Collet has not the ſlighteſt connexion with the late Mr. Weſley's ſociety." T. C.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Wakefield has given up his intention of publishing a Greek and English Lexicon; and requests his subscribers to call or send for their subscriptions to Mr. Rutt, in Thames-street, or to Mr. Philips, in St. Paul's church-yard.

M. Millin, keeper of medals and other antiques in the national library, has given an explanation of the shield of Scipio in that collection, which is of pure silver, 25 inches diameter, weight 42 marcs, fished out of the Rhone by some fishermen, who broke off the edges to see if it was silver, and then sold it for a trifle to a silversmith at Avignon, who, after taking a drawing of it, sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it M. Mey, an eminent Antiquary, who repaired it, and left it to his heir, a rich merchant, whom the reverses of trade led to sell it for the king's library. Spon explained the figure on it as representing Scipio's continence; Winkelman as the restoration of Brifeis to Achilles; and his opinion is followed by Millin.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A FREEMAN OF LEICESTER, on perusing the extract, p. 111, exclaims, *Audi alteram partem.* We would insert his letter at length, had we room. He observes, however, "that, from the epithet *dire* affixed to the late contest, the reader would be led to suppose that outrages, similar to those which have heretofore been committed at a Leicester election, were then committed. Far otherwise, however, was the fact. Never in this borough, and, I think, I may safely assert, not in any other, were so many votes polled, or so long a contest sustained, with so little interruption of peace and order. That many of the leaders of Mr. B.'s party, and perhaps this Constitutionalist amongst them, who were conscious of having exercised the most flagrant oppression towards the *poor* voters, were for many days in what may be termed a *dire* state of trepidation, lest retribution for their tyrannical conduct should be returned upon them, is a thing not very improbable. But to whom ought this uneasy state to be ascribed? To themselves certainly. For you must be informed, Mr. Urban, that, although Mr. B.'s friends compliment themselves with being engaged in the cause of public virtue, and of the rights of Englishmen, yet the superiority of their public virtue can be proved by no other means than by the supposition of its being in the inverse proportion of their electioneering bounty: and their respect to the rights of Englishmen was most forcibly illustrated by threatening the discharge of their tenants, the arrest of their debtors, and the dismissal of their manufacturers, if they would not shout, "B—n for ever!" Can it then be a subject of wonder that, when of the two species of influence, beneficence and oppression, Mr. B's friends made so great a use of the latter and so little of the former, the *poor* electors compelled into the odious service of Mr. B. and deprived in these distressful times of the cheering bounties of his liberal opponent, should be highly incensed against the wealthy inhabitants, and that their gratitude for a peck of potatoes or a hundred of coals, received a year before, should be swallowed up in indignation at the loss then sustained of a much greater benefit?"—Our readers, having now both sides of the question, will judge for themselves.

A SUBSCRIBER asks, Is a competent knowledge of Botany to be attained by books? and, if so, what books are necessary to study in order to gain that knowledge? and in what order should they be read?—also, what is the best method of preparing milk, to make it keep during a long voyage?

F. W. observes, that Dr. Adam Littleton, author of the well known Latin Dictionary, speaks in the Preface of "the duty he owes to his worthy progenitor who wrote the *Temures*;" and would be glad to be referred to any pedigree which would trace the consanguinity.

A Correspondent enquires after the History of *Howden*, long since promised to the publick; and, while he condemns such delays, enters his protest with B. M. LXIX. 388, against *altering* an author's works, as was the treatment Bp. Hall received from Mr. Glasse.

If the subject of Non-residence were not nearly exhausted, we could fill a volume with well-written arguments on both sides of the question; but we believe our readers are now fully masters of the subject; and we wish to avoid the necessity of introducing any side-winded attacks on the Establishment either in Church or State.—On the same ground we decline inserting some *palpable hits* against those "wolves in sheeps cloathing, who, on the impudent assumption of being the only *Gospel Preachers*, travel about *seeking whom they may devour.*"

The silly Incendiary at *Leeds* may save himself the trouble of making up his spiteful packets. The Post-office, on such occasions, always RETURNS the charge.—This hint will apply to the unfortunate Maniac (whom we really pity) at *Richmond.*

For more reasons than one (our Correspondent will understand this) we regret the want of room this month for T.'s projected Tax.—We are also sorry to postpone our friend W. R.'s List of the SEATON POEMS; which with the Retrospect of the XVIIIth Century; L. E. &c. &c. shall be given in our next.

VERSES

VERSES

To the Memory of CAPT. RIVINGTON, *who commanded the* Kent, *belonging to the* East India *Company, who fell gloriously on the 7th of October*, 1800, *in an Action with* La Confiance, *a* French *Frigate, in the Bay of* Bengal. *(See this Month's* East India *News* and the *Obituary.)*

IF active ſpirit tempt thee e'er to roam,
And quit thy native for a foreign home,
Remember well that, diſtant though you move, [Love.
No ſpace from Friendſhip ſhall divide, or
Lo! ROBERT, nurtur'd from his early youth
To glow with virtue, and to feel with truth,
In rip'ning age matur'd his juſt diſdain
Of all that cringing Flatt'ry taught to feign.
His manly virtues mark'd their genuine ſource,
And naval toil confirm'd their native force.
In Fortune's adverſe trial undiſmay'd,
A Seaman's zeal and courage he diſplay'd;
For Honour firmly ſtood, at Honour's poſt,
And gain'd new glory when his life he loſt.

H. G.

ON THE DEATH OF CAPT. HOOD, LATE COMMANDER OF THE MARS.

To Mr. ———.

FAR from the ſcenes where rural pleaſures reign, [ſwain,
Where peace and plenty bleſs the happy
My Muſe advent'rous tries a higher flight,
And tunes her numbers to the glorious fight.
Fain would I now exalt my humble lay,
And for my land one grateful tribute pay;
But War's fierce tumults and the martial ſoug
To patriot boſoms and to thee belong.
Yet when my country in her Hero bleeds,
And boaſting France the hope deluſive feeds,
Unuſual fire each kindred paſſion warms,
And ſylvan beauties loſe their wonted charms.
Again Britannia ranks a ſailor's name
High in the annals of recording Fame;
And gallant HOOD, preferr'd to juſt command, [hand.
With dauntleſs courage meets the hoſtile
Firm to his poſt, he heard the cannons roar,
Nor caſt one wiſh towards his native ſhore;
Calm in the fight, where thick'ning dangers grow,
He ſaw each weakneſs of his daring foe;
And aim'd his bellowing thunder at his ſide, [ing tide.
Whilſt heaps of Frenchmen load the foam-
But Death, too mindful of his fate ſevere,
Arreſts the progreſs of his fair career;
And Gallia's demon ſees the torrent fly,
Which burſt the fatal veſſels of his thigh.
Sunk by the wound, and from the battle borne, [ger mourn,
Whilſt friends ſurround him, and their dan-
Britannia, mindful of her ſea-girt ſhore,
Forbids the Gallic thunders more to roar.
The hoſtile flag no longer ſtreams in air;
But, ſtruck to HOOD, diſpels the riſing fear.
What bliſs ecſtatic fill'd his glowing breaſt,
When, ere he cloſ'd his languid eyes to reſt,
With ambient wings bright Vict'ry ſooth'd his pain, [ſtrain!
And charm'd his dying ear with Conqueſt's
But as my Muſe his martial actions ſings,
And feels her loſs, her Country's, and her King's,
With ſympathetic tears ſhe ſees the grief,
Which ſoars ſuperior to her poor relief:
The wife—the children—and the friends ſincere,
In bitter anguiſh ſhed the ſilent tear!
What healing balm ſhall eaſe the cruel ſmart, heart?
Which rends the partner of this Hero's
Ah! ever lovely! may I dare to tell
That in his Country's cauſe thy conſort fell?
Will not one ſmile, with ſoft attentive grace, [face,
Shine with mild luſtre on thy weeping
When thankful Britons with one ſad conſent [ment?
The ſhort-liv'd valour of thy HOOD la-
Ah, no! thy woe no lenient influence knows, [flows.
But from the heart in ſtreams increaſing
Aw'd by the ſolemn ſcene, my trembling Muſe
The theme no longer in her verſe purſues.
Oh, look to Heaven! depending on its care,
And peace you'll find, for all have found it there.

Mr URBAN, *March* 10.

THE following tranſlation is from the ſame hand as ſome ſimilar pieces which have already appeared in your Magazine*. By inſerting it you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. LANGTON.

ANACREON, Ode XXIV.

Ἐπειδὴ βροτὸς ἐτύχθην.

SINCE I'm born a mortal man,
Since Life's race is but a ſpan,
Since I know the ſpace that's paſt,
Not how long the courſe may laſt,
Anxious cares from me depart,
You've no claim upon my heart;
Ere in ſight the goal appear,
Frolic mirth my *ſoul* ſhall chear;
Blithe with Bacchus I'll advance,
Laughing in the tipſy dance.

SONNET, TO ———.

HOW oft, when Ev'ning's orient beams array'd [gold,
Majeſtic Burghley's lofty ſpires with

* See p. 213.

Beneath

Beneath her high o'er-arching elms I've
stray'd, [told
'Till the slow-swinging, distant curfew
Th' approaching hour of rest. But thee
away— [mind;
No more these pensive scenes delight my
In thy lov'd groves no more I find
My wonted peace. My pleasures now de-
cay;
And frowning Fate shuts Disappointment's
door [day,
Upon my fairest hopes. For many a
And many a solitary ev'ning hour,
By thy society beguil'd, I pay
Grateful remembrance. Mary! still I pour
To thee the tribute of my votive lay.

O. G.

NAVAL POETRY, No I.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valour
rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train.

Pye's Naucr.

O D E,

Written on board his Majesty's Ship the Canterbury, *after she had lost all her Masts in a Storm.*

Written during the last War.

WITH flowing pomp, and beauteous
pride
The floating pile in harbour rode,
Proud of her freight; the swelling tide
Reluctant left the vessel's side,
And kiss'd it as she flow'd.

The waves with Eastern breezes curl'd,
And silver'd half the liquid plain;
Her anchors weigh'd; her sails unfurl'd;
Serenely mov'd the wooden world,
And stretch'd along the main.

The native wonders of the deep
Press t' admire the vast machine,
In sportive gambols round it leap,
Or else at awful distance keep,
In homage to their Queen.

Thus while we ride in gentle gale,
Dissembled Friendship waits on pow'r;
But early quits the borrow'd veil,
When sad Misfortune shifts the scale,
And waits but to devour.

In vain we fly approaching ill;
Danger can multiply its form;
Ex; os'd we fly like *Jonah* still,
And Heaven, when it is Heaven's will,
O'ertakes us in a storm.

The distant surge, all foamy white,
Foretells the future furious blast;
Dreadful, though distant, was the sight,
Confed'rate winds and waves unite,
And menace ev'ry mast.

Winds whistling through the shrouds pro-
claim
A fatal harvest on the deck;
Quick in pursuit, as active flame,
Too soon the rolling ruin came,
And ratified the wreck.

Thus Adam smil'd with new-born grace,
Inform'd by an almighty breath;
Thus the same breath sweeps off his race,
Disorders Nature's beauteous face,
And teems with instant death.

Shorn of her pride the vessel rolls;
And (as by sympathy she knew
The secret anguish of our souls,)
With inward, deeper groans condoles
The danger of her crew.

Now what avail'd it to be brave
On liquid precipices hung?
Suspended on a breaking wave,
Beneath us yawn'd a sea-green grave,
Which silenc'd ev'ry tongue.

The faithless flood forsook the keel, [bull;
And downward launch'd the lab'ring
Stunn'd, she forgot awhile to reel,
And felt (or almost seem'd to feel)
A momentary lull.

Thus in the jaws of death we lay,
Nor light nor comfort found us there;
Lost in the gulph and floods of spray,
No sun to cheer us, nor a ray
Of hope — but in despair.

The seas encourage this despair,
While certain ruin waits on land;
Should we direct our wishes there,
Soon we recant the fatal pray'r,
And wish to shun the strand.

At length the Being, whose behest
Reduc'd a chaos into form,
His goodness and his pow'r confess'd;
He spoke — and instant are suppress'd
Our troubles and the storm.

Nauticus.

On the Completion of LLANDRINIO BRIDGE*.

THE toil is o'er, the noble work com-
plete, [feat;
And spreads a lustre on thy neighb'ring
Each Vale with joy proclaims the open'd
way,
And shall the Muse not join a grateful lay?
A thousand torrents swell Sabrina's tide,
And through the spacious arch with ease
they glide,
Which o'er the rising waves does firmly
stand, [hand;
As when first lay'd by Nature's plastic
And, to complete the great, each useful end,
O'er marshy vales now solid roads extend.
By works like these have monarchs gain'd
renown,
For such did Rome confer the civic crown.
So grateful praise and blessings without end
Shall crown the Cambrian and the trav'ler's
friend,

* See p. 181.

Whom

Whom now the ſolid arch bears ſwiftly o'er,
Who ling'ring row'd the dangerous paſs before.
Hadſt thou poſſeſs'd the wealth that Nabobs boaſt,
Or gain'd by conqueſt on the Indian coaſt;
Then had the coſtly work no ſharer known:
The coſt, as well as care, had been thy own.
What Fate too oft to ſouls like thine denies,
Still thy perſuaſive eloquence ſupplies.
With gen'rous emulation fir'd the reſt,
And rais'd munificence in ev'ry breaſt:
Who to their country's good unmov'd could be?
Who could refuſe, ſolicited by thee?
More laſting praiſe ſome laurel'd bard ſhall give,
And bid thy name in deathleſs volumes live;
In verſe ſublime that ſhall no period know,
Till this* to ſtand, and Severn ceaſe to flow.

S. E. *Withington.*

A TOUR TO SCOTLAND.

IF you're a father, who retains
A larger ſtore of wealth than brains;
A jewel hold, which you prize moſt,
Are anxious leſt it ſhould be loſt;—
Read but the lines that are behind,
The way to ſave it you may find;
You'll clearly ſee, with half an eye,
How matters tend when you're not by.

If you're a fortune-hunter made,
Read, and you'll quickly learn your trade:
Nor think Fate can play you a prank;
She holds a prize, without a blank.

If you're a daughter, I'll engage,
Though only fifteen years of age,
Quite charming! you'll become a wife,
And not repent, except—for life.

No antique tale ſhall now be told;
My ſtory is but one week old;
Tea-table treaſure of the day,
Freſh from the mint it ſhines away.
A guinea, ſoon as dropt, is found;
A ball, caught at its firſt rebound.

We'll Waddle and his daughter bring
Upon the ſtage; they'll make a ſing.

The man, 'tis ſaid, who trade commands,
Profit and loſs well underſtands;
But this, for we mean no diſgrace,
Was only half our hero's caſe:
And yet, it ſtrictly may be ſaid,
He perfect maſter was of trade.
For this he could whole years purſue;
Yet trading loſſes never knew;
Was well appriz'd, from day to day,
Where, to a dight, his profit lay.
With one ſuperfluous grain, at leaſt,
Would never let the ſcale be preſs'd;
And every ſcruple he rejects,
More than juſt what the "law directs:"
Becauſe 't would tend, without a doubt,
To preſs the meaſure's bottom out.

The man who tries to get and ſave
May, in the end, two thouſand have;
This bank will make a pretty ſtore,
Yet not deſtroy the wiſh for more:
That ſum, however, being ſent,
"He'd trade decline, and live a gent."
His duſty bags and bins kick'd o'er,
He'll open ſhop and ſhut no more;
But, with a beauty all admire,
Scarcely fifteen, he will retire.
"Now, ſince his houſe was large and fair,
And had a room or two to ſpare,
They might be to an inmate let;
For they'd a little profit get."
And who but miſers can tell what
A pleaſure's from a penny got!

Olindus, with a longing view,
Survey'd the girl—and fortune too—
"Wanted apartments—ſaw the place—
Agreed: they ſuited to an ace."
Thus Waddle, by his ſaving crown,
Prepar'd a ſtep to throw her down:
Then how, to her, can blame be let-in,
When he was aiding and abetting?

Some ſaid Olindus was two ſcore;
Others preſum'd a little more;
But this is darker than a riddle,
With which the Muſe ſhall never meddle.

Whether his capital was aught
Above, or was beneath a groat,
We'll not determine, nor aver,
But gueſs the laſt, though we ſhould err.

Now things went well 'twixt him and child;
They whiſper'd, glanc'd, and ſqueez'd, and ſmil'd;
The little Cupids, and the Graces,
Were there, but durſt not ſhew their faces;
Darts, flames, and tales, her paſſions move;
At length comes "everlaſting love."
The new-made dough is pliant ſtill,
For you may mould it to your will:
He eas'ly may his point attain,
Who leads a harmleſs girl in train.

Waddle began to ſmell a rat;
Yes, when the thief his meal had got;
Then told Olindus, with grave face,
"He muſt provide another place;"
Receiv'd this anſwer on the nail:
"I'll quit to-morrow, without fail."
The night creeps on, Sol's done his beſt,
The Muſe and Waddle go to reſt.

THE SECOND PART.

Weak talents lead into a ſnare,
But never aid us to get clear.

WADD was amaz'd, when morn came on,
To find his little daughter gone;
And now black ſtorms and tears were ſeen:
O dear, they're gone to Gretna-green!
But I'll prevent them, in the end;
So took a chaiſe, and took a friend.

Now two poſt-chaiſe ran on a pace
As if they meant to run a race;
Our pair kept foremoſt all the while
Till they were ſet down in Carliſle;

But,

* The Bridge.

But, shall I tell the tidings sad,
Not one post-chaise could there be had.
Venus, the Graces, Cupid too,
Was not this vile neglect in you?
Like Will-o'-th'-wisp, lure to the snare,
Then leave unwary lovers there.
If they retreat, they meet the foe;
Debarr'd, they could not onward go,
Commanding neither chaise nor coach:
Condemn'd to wait the storm's approach,
Dame Fortune prov'd an arrant jilt;
Destroy'd the fabric, nearly built.
"O la! we're ruin'd! lost, undone!
My father's frowns how shall I shun!"
Not Tommy, when he climb'd up high,
Was caught in gutting a mince pye;
No priest, who found himself set fast,
Nor got relief while—hem! could last;
Nor Chloe, when blew up her gown,
Shew'd half a leg, with stocking down;
Nor even Madam, when her charms
Were found within the footman's arms,
Was quite so shock'd, as were our pair
When Waddle and his friend came there.
Our groom withdrew, his suit was cross'd,
The case was broke, the jewel lost.
The child restor'd, the swain bereft,
Like father Adam, turn'd adrift;
Nay, worse than Adam, we believe,
Because he went without his Eve.
He saw the Chambermaid come down,
And gently twich'd her by the gown:
"Will you, dear Molly, by me stand?"
Then slipt two guineas in her hand;
Which Molly thought the highest bliss;
She dropt a curtsy,—he a kiss:
For guineas are, which Fortune brings
The most persuasive earthly things.
Waddle, and friend, and daughter, sat
Sometimes in silence; sometimes chat:
He held harangue, and held his tea;
Blam'd naughty girls who disobey:
Whether his views and her's were one,
We'll wave at present, and go on.
The Chambermaid, with modest air,
And three-inch curtsy, enter'd there:
"Madam, a bed's made up for you;
Be pleas'd to rise, and take a view;
For, if you any error find,
It shall be alter'd to your mind."
'Twixt Wadd and friend the glasses run;
A current custom when we've won:
That management they amply blest,
Which had been crown'd with such success.
A moment's praise they both enjoy;
Wadd' rang the bell—his pipe laid by;
Molly appear'd with features mild.
"Where, Mrs. Molly, is the child?"
"They're gone, Sir, in your chaise!"
"Oh! oh!
Why then the devil with them go:
They may be hang'd, for what I heed;
Another step I'll not proceed:
No fool but I, it's my belief,
Opens his door t' admit a thief!
Myself I've gull'd, in all that's done;
Nay, brought a chaise to help them on!"
As fresh as mackrel, might be seen
Our pair set down at Gretna-green.
They made inquiries, without lack,
"Where was the gentleman in black?
Can you unite us two with ease?"
"I can—ten guineas, if you please."
The swain, 'tis said, look'd rather queer,
But found himself not master there.
"Sir, not a soul beneath the sky
Can tie a faster knot than I."
The blacksmith sought his tools amain,
And quickly forg'd a marriage chain;
Then link'd together, at one stroke,
The rose-bud and the bulky oak.
My tale is done—fair truth you'll find;
But one remark is left behind:
It teaches when, if you're not poor,
To open, when to shut your door.

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

ELEGY,

Written during a Burial in a Country Churchyard.

"Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus."

WHAT sound, wide trembling on the passing gale, [dread?
Arrests the startled soul with sudden
The knell of fate! and, lo! a victim pale
Borne to the silent mansions of the dead.

'Tis he, whose bark, late driving in the breeze, [wave;
Rode proudly buoyant on life's swelling
Which, while it gaily shone and mock'd the seas, [the grave.
Sunk in the treacherous whirlpool of

See, round the corse the list'ning rustics stand, [dread;
In thought mysterious wrapt and holy
While fear on every face, with livid hand,
Pourtrays a short resemblance with the dead.

Lost for a while is all their former mirth,
And every ray that brighten'd life is gone;
The scenes of Nature fade, while, far from earth, [known.
They wander, trembling on a world un-

Oh! hear that warning voice, and dare to trust
In those celestial words in mercy given;
Which, while they humble man to kindred dust, [Heav'n.
On Hope's strong pinions lift his soul to

But fly, ye sons of Dissipation, fly
Th' awakening sounds, and shun intrusive care; [sigh:
Repress the tear of grace;—the struggling
Nor rouse the slumbering conscience to despair.

Fly — lest contrition from your breasts should pour [you—and me):
This prayer (which soon may flow for
Lord, suffer not, in this our mortal hour,
For any pangs of death to fall from thee.

N. BULL.

A SONG

A SONG,

On the Concluſion of the Eighteenth, and Commencement of the Nineteenth Century: ſung by the Author in the Royal Hoſpital Coffee-Room, Chelſea.

To the Tune of "*On the white Cliffs of Albion, &c.*"

COME, come, my blithe fellows! aſſiſt me to ſing [rings
In chorus, and make our ſnug *Corner** roof
Since the old Century leaves us all hearty good friends, [ful amends.
We'll give him three cheers, lads, in grate-
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza†.
Chorus, Since the old, &c.

While we ſit round the table, like brother and brother, [each other;
Be the height of our pleaſures the pleaſing
To be merry, let's drink; but beware of exceſs, [diſtreſs.
Leſt we bring on diſorder, diſgrace, and
Chorus, To be merry, &c.

Let nothing amongſt us unpleaſant be ſpoke;
As free as we give, let us take a dry joke;
And be cautious in joking we be not too tart, [friend's heart.
Leſt, by raiſing a laugh, we may wring a
Chorus, And be cautious, &c.

Let no claſhing opinions our friendſhip deſtroy,
Nor politicks trouble our current of joy;
But go on as we've done; and as oft drink and ſing [King."
"Succeſs to our Country, and GOD ſave the
Chorus, But go on, &c.

Let us paſs o'er in ſilence the ſlips of a friend,
And learn, by his errors, our own to amend:
That no ſlander, no ſcandal, no envy, nor pride, [aſide.
From mirth and good fellowſhip turn us
Chorus, That no ſlander, &c.

O may we enjoy the dear bleſſing of health,
And be proſperous—but never be proud of our wealth!
Let misfortune among us ne'er cauſe a deſect, [ſpect.
But ev'ry good fellow let's treat with re-
Chorus, Let misfortune, &c.

Then charge; and we'll hail the NEW CENTURY with three, [ſhall ſee;
In hope that theſe times are the worſt we
Wiſhing health, peace, and plenty, the univerſe o'er, [more.
And that Friendſhip unite us till time be no
Chorus, Wiſhing health, &c.
Huzza, Huzza, Huzza.

* The room ſo called by the company.

† Three cheers to the firſt and laſt ſtanza only.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

THE following peculiarly expreſſive lines, from an Elegy on the late lamented Dr. Warton, by a youth who was his pupil, will be acceptable to many of your readers, who know well the traits here noticed, and are a ſtriking part of his character. H. ATKINS.

LOW lies that head with various learning fraught, [thought.
With force of genius, and with depth of
Cold is that heart which glow'd with pureſt fire, [lyre.
Cold is the hand which wak'd the living
Loſt is that *ſmile* where fond approving rays
With mildeſt influence cheer'd our April days;
That *ſmile* of gay good humour, rarely ſeen
To grace ſuperior wiſdom's haughty mien:
That *ſmile* of love, for with a ſafe controul
He check'd the wand'rings of the youthful ſoul;
With kind perſuaſion nurs'd its op'ning pow'rs,
And the rough path of ſcience ſtrew'd with flow'rs.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

HAVING ſeen ſome pretty lines "to the death of Miſs Mary Franklin," (ſee our vol. LXX. p. 875), I have tranſlated them. If you think them worthy of a place, you will inſert them. Z.

IN MORTEM MARIÆ FRANKLIN.

ECCE! perit pulchras inter pulcherrima Nymphas,
Horrificâ mortis victa Maria manu.
Maxima nec virtus, nec forma, movere ſororum [honos.
Corda valent triplicum, nec probitatis
Pulchra Maria perit! (caputhinc, multiſque doloris
Fons erit!) et Fatis præda ſubacta cadit!
O! quamvis ſplendes modò felix incola cœli,
(Cara mihi quondam,) nunc quoque cara Deo; [dor,
Ipſe tamen vultûs formam, riſuſque recor-
Occurritque animo dulcis imago tui!
Cur ita deploro? potiùs mihi maxima cauſa eſt
Lætitiæ; æternum cum decus inde fluit.
Cœlicolûm ad ſedes fauſtas volat, ecce! Maria,
Ardua quæ cœli nunc premit aſtra pede;
Scilicet hinc, linquens curas hominumque dolores,
Hæc ſolet aſſidoà tollere laude Deum.
Sit mihi, cum mœſta aſpicio monumenta Mariæ, [jacent,
Quà modò (pulchra olim) membra tepulta
Funderе lacrymulam, (mihi ſi lacrymâſſe licebit)
Quæ fidi verum pignus amoris erit.

PROCEED,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT; *continued from p. 170.*

H. OF COMMONS.

February 5.

Mr. *Yorke* moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend part of a bill paſſed laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the dreſſing of flour. The Committee appointed to conſider of the high price of proviſions had recommended that bill, in conformity with the evidence which had been given before them; but, ſince that period, experience had proved, that the directions contained therein, as far as they related to barley and oats, by no means anſwered the intentions and expectations of the Committee; he had, therefore, been directed to move to ſuſpend ſo much of that act as related to barley and oats, which motion he then made; and as the Houſe muſt be aware, from the nature of the ſubject, that expedition would be deſirable, he hoped it might be permitted to paſs through its ſeveral ſtages with as little delay as poſſible.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill, which was read the firſt and ſecond time.

February 6.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the bill to prevent the mixture of barley and oats in the manufacture of flour. The report was received, and agreed to; and the bill read the third time, paſſed, and ſent to the Lords.

On the debate relative to the ſtanding order for preventing Peers of Parliament, or Lords Lieutenants of counties, from interfering in elections;

Sir *Charles Morgan* moved two amendments;—the firſt, to leave out Ireland; and the other, relative to Lords Lieutenants, to the following effect—that it ſhould be an high breach of the privileges of the Houſe, for any Lord Lieutenant to avail himſelf of any authority he might poſſeſs by virtue of his commiſſion to influence any election for a Member to ſerve in Parliament in the Commons of Great Britain. After a few words from Mr. Yorke and another member, both the amendments were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 9.

The bill for ſuſpending ſo much of the late bread bill as related to the mixture of oats, barley, &c. with wheaten flour, was brought up from the Commons, read three times, and received the Royal Aſſent.

The Duke of *Bedford* introduced a bill for exempting a certain deſcription of poor houſekeepers from the payment of poor-rates.

In the Commons the ſame day, Sir *F. B. Jones* ſtated a recent act of violence committed by the keeper of Cold Bath priſon, and recommended the ſubject to the early attention of the Houſe.

Mr. *Abbot* and Mr. *Jolliffe* ſeverally moved for papers reſpecting the dock-yard and army expenditure within given periods.

Col. *Gaſcoigne* obſerved, that, of 655 members, only 410 had taken their ſeats; and, conceiving that at the preſent momentous criſis the Country ſhould have the full benefit of the Parliamentary ſervice of all its repreſentatives, moved, that the Houſe be called over this day three weeks, and that ſuch members as did not attend ſhould be taken into cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms. Ordered.—Mr. *Wyndham* and Mr. *Serjeant* preſented army and ordnance accounts; the former, on the motion of Mr. *Tierney*, were ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

Feb. 10.

The order for going into a diſcuſſion of Earl *Darnley's* motion for an inquiry into the conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and for their diſmiſſal, being read;

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed the ſubject to be poſtponed. The general ſituation of the Country was, he obſerved, at the preſent moment, critical and alarming almoſt beyond any former example, and involving conſiderations which ſhould repreſs preſent diſcuſſion; he thought, too, that, in the embarraſſed and unſettled ſituation of miniſters, it would be ungenerous and unmanly to urge the matter further.

Earl *Darnley* felt ſtrong conviction of the neceſſity of the inquiry, but ſhould be governed by the ſenſe of the Houſe as to the time of bringing it forward.

The Earl of *Radnor* concurred as to the neceſſity of inveſtigating the cauſes which had induced the almoſt unprecedented calamities under which the Country laboured; but he thought the preſent moment unſuited to the inquiry. His Lordſhip lamented that, in proportion as our reſources were waſted and diminiſhed, in the ſame ratio was the nation deprived of what talent and ability might have been exerted to extricate it from further misfortune.

Lord *Fife* ſtrongly advocated the motion. In ſpeaking of the change in adminiſtration, he obſerved, that, "if it is a trick, nothing could have been ſo wickedly adviſed; and, if it is real, nothing more ludicrous."

The Earl of *Carliſle* wiſhed it to be underſtood that, in recommending the poſtponement of the queſtion, he was not influenced by any conſideration in favour of the new adminiſtration; on the contrary, he thought it weak, miſerable, and rickety, and incompetent to the arduous talk it was attempting to undertake. The national honour was pledged to the Iriſh Catholics for their emancipation; and he apprehended much miſchief from reſiſting their expectations.

Lord *Grenville*, after deprecating a premature or haſty diſcuſſion of a topick which deſerved the moſt prudent and temperate conſideration,

conſideration, continued thus: "A painful duty yet remains for me to fulfil—to ſpeak of myſelf. From this I will not ſhrink, as a due regard to my own character, as well as becoming reſpect to your Lordſhips, call upon me to proceed. Some time ago, my Lords, the noble Lord who ſits near me (Lord *Spencer*), another noble Lord who is not now preſent, but whoſe abſence is only occaſioned by ſevere indiſpoſition, (Earl of *Chatham*), together with myſelf, and ſeveral of his Majeſty's ſervants in the Houſe of Commons, thought it expedient that the benefits of the Union ſhould be rendered as great and as extenſive as poſſible, by certain diſabilities being removed, under which a great portion of the inhabitants of Ireland now labour. Imagining that this meaſure could alone be effectual if coming from the Executive Government, we felt it our duty to propoſe it to thoſe who direct his Majeſty's Councils. It was not deemed eligible, and we were unable to prevail. Our opinion of its policy remaining unaltered, ſtill thinking that that, and that alone, could eſtabliſh the tranquillity and proſperity of the Empire on a permanent baſis, we conſidered ourſelves as bound to retire. Accordingly we tendered to his Majeſty the reſignation of our ſeveral employments; and he has been graciouſly pleaſed to diſpenſe with our ſervices. Thus, my Lords, we only hold our offices till our ſucceſſors are appointed." His Lordſhip expreſſed, in the moſt animated terms, his gratitude and attachment to his Majeſty; and obligation to their Lordſhips, for their confidence and approbation. He congratulated the Houſe, that the ſame line of policy which he and his coadjutors had maintained would be obſerved by the new adminiſtration. "Though we have retired from office, no change of meaſures will take place; but the ſyſtem which has already proved ſo ſalutary will continue to be acted upon by our ſucceſſors. Though we differ on ſome points, yet there is no eſſential difference between us; and while they act with energy and deciſion they ſhall have our ſupport."

The Earl of *Moira* wiſhed the motion to be poſtponed; and he truſted that the ſtrong ſenſe, which ſo large a portion of the Houſe ſeemed to feel of the abſolute neceſſity of an inquiry into the cauſes of the increaſed and increaſing dangers of the country, would make a ſerious impreſſion on the mind of his Majeſty and of the Country at large.

Earl *Spencer* aſſured their Lordſhips, that he cordially acquieſced in the obſervations of Lord Grenville, who had ſo fully explained the reaſons of his retirement as to make it unneceſſary for him to trouble the Houſe any further on the ſubject.

Earl *Darnley*, in compliance with the general wiſh of the Houſe, deferred his motion till the 18th inſt.; and, on the ſuggeſtion of Lord Grenville, it was further poſtponed till the 19th, when their Lordſhips were ordered to be ſummoned.

The Earl of *Radnor*, with a view to enſure a full attendance on a ſubject of ſuch awful magnitude, moved a call of the Houſe on the 20th. This induced a long and deſultory converſation. It was loſt on a diviſion; the numbers being contents 23, non contents 54.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. Ley, the Clerk, read to the Houſe the following letter from the Speaker.

"Sir, *Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, Feb.* 10.

"His Majeſty having been pleaſed to expreſs his intention, at this conjuncture, of appointing me to a public ſituation, incompatible with the one I have the honour to hold in the Houſe of Commons, I am obliged to requeſt you will tender to the Houſe my reſignation of an office moſt honourably and repeatedly conferred upon me, and recently continued in a manner moſt gratifying to my feelings. In quitting a ſituation, the duties of which I have conſtantly endeavoured to diſcharge to the beſt of my ability, I am unable to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of reſpect, gratitude, and regret, with which I neceſſarily muſt feel inſpired. I am ſuſtained, however, by the conſideration that, on this occaſion, I am actuated by the ſame principle of public duty which has ever influenced my conduct, and from which, I truſt, I ſhall never deviate. H. ADDINGTON."

As ſoon as the letter was read, Mr. *Pitt* and Sir *William Pulteney* roſe at the ſame time; and, after a general call for Sir William to proceed, Mr. Pitt at laſt obtained leave to ſay,

"I have his Majeſty's commands to acquaint the Houſe, that, in conſequence of the reſignation of Mr. Addington, it is his Majeſty's wiſh that the Houſe ſhould proceed to the election of a Speaker as ſoon as poſſible."

Sir *William Pulteney* ſaid, he could not reſiſt an inclination to ſay a few words. He was not accuſtomed to the language of panegyric; but, he muſt ſay, the Houſe had ſuſtained a great loſs by the reſignation of Mr. Speaker; he had held the ſituation with great honour to himſelf, and ſatisfaction to the Houſe. In the change of arrangements which had taken place, his Majeſty's counſels had certainly been deprived of much ability; he (Sir William) had been a long time a member of that Houſe, and ſeen many changes, but he had never ſeen a change for the good of the people; he hoped every member would aſſiſt in bringing the veſſel of the State ſafe into port, ſo as, after the change was over, they might return to the diſcuſſion of thoſe queſtions which occupied their attention.

H. OF COMMONS.
February 11.

Lord *Hawkesbury*, in an speech of appropriate commendation, proposed that Sir John Mitford should be elected Speaker; which was seconded by Mr. *Browne*.

Sir *J. Mitford* observed, that he would not, as was usual, make profession of his unworthiness and incapacity to the office; he trusted, on the contrary, that he should not be found altogether unqualified for its duties. He observed, that, in accepting the honour tendered to him, he should make considerable sacrifices of his individual interest; but an independent competence was all he had in view: that this might be earned in the way most conducive to his Country's benefit, was his earnest desire.

Mr. *Sheridan* objected to this choice, principally on the ground of its having been pre-determined in a manner inconsistent with the independence and dignity of the House.

Mr. *Pitt* replied; and, after some further conversation, in which Mr. *Sheridan* and Lord *G. Cavendish* complimented the talents of Mr. *C. Dundas*, whom they wished to see in the chair, Sir J. Mitford was chosen to it without a division.

H. OF LORDS.
February 12.

A Commission gave his Majesty's concurrence to the election of Sir J. Mitford to the chair of the House of Commons.

The *Lord Chancellor* gave notice of his intention to bring forward, on Monday, a bill for amending the laws between Debtors and Creditors.

The Provision Committee was re-appointed; and some propositions, made by the Duke of *Bedford* relative to a general inclosure, were referred to it.

In the Commons the same day, several accounts, preparatory to the budget, were ordered; as also printed copies of the Irish records; and new writs for the boroughs of Carlow and Portarlington.

A desultory conversation arose, on a motion made by Col. *Elford* for calling the gaoler of Cold-Bath-Prison to the bar, to answer for his conduct in regard to Hudson: it was supported by Messrs. *Hobhouse*, *Martin*, *Howard*, *Pierrepont*, and Sir *F. B. Jones*; and opposed by Messrs. *Ryder*, *W. Dundas*, *Perceval*, and Sir. *W. Elford*; and lost on a division, the numbers being Ayes 21; Noes 40.

Mr. *Ryder* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to consider of the high price of provisions, and read a resolution for repealing part of the act which prohibited the making of bread from fine flour; the consideration of which was fixed for Monday.

H. OF LORDS.
February 16.

The thanks of the House, on the motion of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, were voted to the Bishop of *Winchester*, for his sermon before their Lordships on the fast-day.

The *Lord Chancellor* brought in his promised bill for the amendment of the Debtors Laws; and observed that, as the Law now stood, if a debtor was taken in execution, and sent to prison, he might, at his option, refuse to compound with his creditors, and continue to live in confinement, and, if he died there, the debt was held to be paid, and no action could be brought against his assignees and executors for the amount of the debt, let his effects and personal estate be ever so valuable. By this bill, if a creditor chose to liberate his debtor from confinement, he would have the power to set him free, and still have a claim on his effects, though, after such liberation, the person of the debtor would be protected as far as regarded the debt for which he had been taken in execution. His Lordship said, he meant to follow up this measure with two others—the one, to make all property, real and personal, freeholds and copyholds, responsible to legal claims of creditors, even in cases of the death of the debtor; the other, to facilitate the operation of the existing laws respecting processes for the recovery of debts, such processes in various points being liable to be rendered exceedingly tedious, vexatious, and irksome. It was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Pitt* delivered a message from his Majesty, announcing that he had granted a pension of 1000l. a year to Sir S. Smith, for his glorious defence of Acre; and recommending to the House to make the necessary provision for the payment of this annuity.

On the motion of Col. *Fullerton*, the House voted an Address of Thanks to the late Speaker, for his able conduct while in the chair.

On the motion for the House going into a Committee on the army and navy estimates, Mr. *Harrison*, in a speech of considerable ability, opposed the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr. *Pitt* observed, that a confederacy unprecedented in our history had been formed against our existence as a nation, that the country is placed in a perilous and alarming state, and that every exertion is necessary to meet the danger. Under such circumstances it became peculiarly necessary that every department of the public service should be accelerated to the greatest possible degree, instead of suspending the machine of Government by delaying the supplies. It was impossible to carry into effect those measures which former votes had

had ſanctioned until theſe ſupplies were granted: neither till then could he retire from office. On the ground of reſponſibility, Mr. Pitt obſerved, that, although not in office, he ſhould never be wanting in attendance in that Houſe, when his perſonal conduct became the ſubject of conſideration; and that the new miniſters would unqueſtionably be anſwerable for the money expended under their adminiſtration.

Mr. *Weſtern* made ſome obſervations on the new Miniſtry.

Mr. *Whitbread* was for delaying the ſupplies; from which circumſtance no poſſible inconvenience could ariſe; the ſupplies, by previous grants, being actually voted up to April 5.

Mr. *Buxton* and Mr. *Hely Addington* were of opinion that the former conduct of the new miniſter entitled him to the confidence of the Houſe.

Mr. *Hobhouſe* conſidered Mr. Pitt's ſpeech merely as a ſtudied panegyric on his own adminiſtration.

Mr. *Dundas* obſerved, that the laſt ſpeaker had aſcribed to miniſters individually meaſures which the wiſdom of that Houſe adopted as neceſſary to the general well-being of the country. He and his colleagues took credit to themſelves for the part they had ſupported on the occaſion, and were prepared to meet any inveſtigation.

Mr. *Nicholls* declared his willingneſs to coincide in the new Miniſtry until their conduct warranted his deeming them unworthy of it; but thought the Houſe bound to inquire into the intention which were to direct Miniſters, before it voted the ſupplies; and exhorted the Houſe to withhold the ſupplies until Miniſters declared the objects for the attainment of which they were to be appropriated.

Mr. *Pitt* denied that he had in any manner pledged the new Miniſters to proſecute the old ſyſtem, or that the reſtoration of the old Government of France had formed any part of it.

Mr. *Sheridan* obſerved, that, in the preſent awful ſtate of the country, it was peculiarly the duty of miniſters, by a candid declaration of their intentions, to conciliate the confidence of the country; inſtead of which, they only endeavoured to add juggle, and to refine upon ingenuity of prevarication. He alluded to the motives aſſigned by Mr. Pitt for retiring on the queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, and contended that his explanation more than inſinuated an odious charge againſt his Majeſty.

Mr. *Pitt* denied, in decided terms, having inſinuated any thing prejudicial to his Sovereign's fame. He had, through a long courſe of political life, experienced his gracious regard and indulgence; for which he felt bound to him by every tie of duty, gratitude, and affection. The ſucceſs of the Catholic queſtion he conſidered eſſential to the ſtrength and happineſs of the empire. When it was oppoſed, he felt himſelf bound in conſcience and in honour to retire from a ſituation which it was the ambition of his life and the paſſion of his heart to fill, as long as his exertions could contribute to the welfare of his Country.

The queſtion for the Speaker leaving the Chair being carried without a diviſion, the Houſe, in a Committee, voted 135,000 Seamen, including 30,000 Marines, for the ſervice of the preſent year; the ſum of 2,477,630l. for wages, &c. to theſe men, at 1l. 17s. per month; a further ſum of 2,565,000l. for victualling them at 1l. 18s. each per month, with ſundry ſums for ordnance, wear and tire, &c.

The *Secretary at War* moved the Army Eſtimates. The total number of men to be employed in England and Ireland for internal defence amounted to 32,642; for whoſe pay, &c. 12,940,369l. were required, including ſome allowances to the troops in Ireland for beer-money, &c. in addition to about 4d. per foot ſoldier, and 3d. for each Dragoon, in lieu of the allowances received from the inn-keepers in this Country when on a march. About 10,000 men were to be raiſed, by adding 200 men to each battalion at home.

Mr. *Grey* thought the militia the moſt conſtitutional force for interior defence; but Mr. *Dundas* and Mr. *Wyndham* contended that the regulars were beſt, not only as a diſpoſable force, but in being ſooner raiſed, and at leſs expence. After ſome general obſervations from Mr. *Pitt*, Gen. *Walpole*, and Col. *Gaſcoigne*, the ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS. *February* 17.

Earl *Spencer* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſimilar to that preſented to the Commons, for granting a penſion of 1000l. a year to Sir Sidney Smith, for his gallant, wiſe, and meritorious ſervices on the coaſt of Aſia and Egypt. His Lordſhip obſerved, that the conduct of this officer was too well known, and too highly eſtimated, to need his eulogy; but he rejoiced that the laſt act of his official duty was ſo conſonant with his wiſhes.

Lord *Auckland* paid a finiſhed compliment to Sir Sidney; after which, the Houſe voted the Addreſs, *nem. con.*

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 28. A letter from Capt. Hills, of the Orpheus, dated La Copong, the Streights of Banca, Oct. 25, 1799, announces his having captured, after an action of a quarter of an hour, the Zeevraght and the Zeelaſt, two veſſels belonging to the

the Dutch East India Company, each mounting 22 guns, of different calibres, from Macaſſar for Ternate, with proviſions and ſtores.—The Orpheus had one ſeaman killed; and the Firſt Lieutenant, Hodgkins, of whom Capt. Hals ſpeaks in terms of high commendation, and four ſeamen, wounded; the Zeelaſt had one man killed; the Zeevraght, ſix killed, and her Captain, and ſix wounded.

Capt. G. Aſſe, of La Virginie, in a letter dated Amboyna, May 29, announces the capture of a Dutch prow of 4 ſwivels and 16 men; another of 2 ſwivels and 15 men; and a third of 14 men; a ſhip of eight 6-pounders, and 4 ſwivels and 40 men; another twelve 6-pounders and 20 men; and a brig of ten 4-pounders, and 12 men. The three latter veſſels, laden with the annual ſupplies for the garriſon on the iſland of Ternate, had on board, excluſive of their cargoes, ſpecie to the amount of 17,913 Spaniſh dollars.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. E. O. Osborne, of H. M. S. Arrogant, to Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief, &c. dated on board H. M. S Arrogant, at Sea, June 26.

The difficulty of getting water at Anjer Point induced me to proceed to Mew Bay, where I arrived with the Orpheus, May 5. We captured a ſmall ſhip, from the Iſle of France, in ballaſt, which was burnt.—May 16, ſailed with the Arrogant and Orpheus, from Mew Bay, and ſailing to the Northward of the Iſlands off Batavia, made the land of Java, May 16 near Point, Indramago, and having Bumpkin Iſland in ſight at the ſame time to the Eaſtward of Batavia; the ſame day diſcovered a large ſhip and a brig at anchor, to whom we gave chaſe; and who, after having made ſome ſignals to each other, made all ſail from us in for the land. It was late in the evening before we got near them; when I diſcovered the ſhip to be a veſſel of force, and having ſeveral guns on her lower deck, and the brig alſo mounting 14 guns: finding they could not eſcape us, they both ran on ſhore, at ſome miles diſtant from each other, to the Weſtward of Point Indramago. We were ſoon within random ſhot of the ſhip, and anchored as near her as the depth of water would admit, when ſhe began firing at us, which was returned by ſeveral guns from each deck. About this time two boats were obſerved going from her full of men; and as it grew dark ſhortly after, ſome of our boats were ſent to prevent the crew of the ſhip from landing, and to ſummons her to ſurrender, which they could not do till the morning; this, I conclude, was with the deſign of deſtroying her, if they could have accompliſhed landing the crew in the night; but the vigilance of our boats prevented this taking place, as her boats were taken, full of men, the firſt time the attempt was made. At day-break ſhe ſurrendered, and was taken poſſeſſion of, when we found her to be the Hertzoy de Brunſwick (armed ſhip), belonging to the Dutch East India Company, Jan Cornelius Panne, Commander, mounting 20 guns on the upper decks, and eight guns on the lower deck, and manned with 320 men, part of whom had made their eſcape on ſhore. At the time the boats were ſent to prevent the men from landing from the ſhip, boats were ſent, under the direction of Lieut. Blayney, to board the brig, which was ſome miles diſtant from us. This ſervice he accompliſhed without loſs, and ſoon after brought her near us; when we found her to be the Dolphin armed brig, commanded by Jan Vauntyes, belonging to the Dutch East India Company, mounting 14 guns, and having on-board 65 men.—May 24, at day-break in the morning, we captured, cloſe under the land, a ſmall armed brig, of 6 carriage guns, and ſome ſwivels, on a cruize from Sumarang, which place ſhe left the preceding day. On the evening of the 25th, we got ſight of Japara, and the ſhip at anchor there; but it fell little wind, and we were obliged to anchor at the diſtance of 10 or 11 miles from it. As they had obſerved us from the ſhore, I thought there was no time to be loſt; and therefore, at eight P. M. ſent all the boats, well manned and armed, with Lieutenant Blayney Rice, who got to the ſhip about midnight; and, though ſhe had been hauled cloſe to the ſhore (on ſeeing us in the evening), under a ſmall battery, yet the ſurprize was complete, and ſhe was boarded without any loſs, many of the crew jumping overboard at the time. The battery fired on them ſo ſoon as they diſcovered her to be in our poſſeſſion; but, though ſome of the boats' oars were broken by the ſhot, no other accident happened; and they effected getting her out before day-light, when the joined us, and we found her to be the Dutch East India Company's ſhip Underneuning, mounting ſix carriage guns, and having 80 men on-board. After putting the prize in order, May 28, joined the Orpheus off Cheribon, and found, that in our abſence ſhe had captured a Dutch brig, a ſloop, and two prows: the three latter were deſtroyed. Some day ran into the anchorage to the Weſtward of Point Indramago, where we landed moſt of the priſoners; ſome of them being very ſickly. The Dolphin brig is a new veſſel, well copper-ſheathed, equipped, and well adapted for ſervice (particularly in ſhoal-water). She mounts 14 guns, and has good room and ſecurity at quarters.

I am, &c. J. Hueeason, Pro. Sec.

Captain Osborne, in a letter, dated Arrogant, Madras Road, Auguſt 11, 1800, mentions his having captured, Aug. 4, after a long chace, L'Uni French privateer, of

32 guns, 16 and 9-pounders, all of which, except ſix, were thrown overboard during the chace; had on-board 276 men: alſo recaptured the Friendſhip, from Bengal for Madras. The brig Bee, from Madras to Maſulipatam, captured by L'Uni, eſcaped. L'Uni ſailed from the Mauritius the 4th of May, and had captured the Harriot, from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Helen, belonging to Bombay.

Sir, *Bombay, September* 3, 1800.

I beg leave to inform you of my arrival here on the 30th of Auguſt, after a paſſage of 11 days from Mocha. About 50 leagues to the Eaſtward of Aden, I fell-in with and took the Clariſſa French privateer, from the Mauritius, who threw over her guns, and cut away her anchors, with a view to eſcape. We found 148 men on-board her. She is only between two or three years old; built at Nantz.

Vice-Adm. Rainier, &c. J. BLANKETT.

Lieut. Mein, of the Netley ſchooner, announces his having, Jan. 31, off Oporto, fallen in with 4 privateers, one of which, the Santa Victoria, of 6 guns, and 26 men, he captured: the reſt eſcaped, the Netley being obliged to rejoin the convoy, ſome of the ſhips having made ſignal for an enemy to windward.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Lloyd, commanding the Nimble Cutter, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Feb. 24.

Sir, I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, at the back of the Iſle of Wight, yeſterday at 2 P. M. having the trade from Dartmouth under my convoy for the Downs, I fell-in with, and, after a chace of ſix hours, engaged and captured the Bonaparte cutter privateer, of Cherbourg, of 14 braſs guns, of 4 and 6-pounders, and 44 men, two days out of port; ſhe had captured a light collier from Plymouth. I am happy to ſay, the Nimble had no men killed or wounded; and that Mr. Watts, the maſter, and all the petty officers and ſeamen behaved like Britiſh ſeamen. The privateer had two men killed, and the firſt Lieutenant dangerouſly wounded.

Admiralty-office, March 3. Extract of a letter from the Hon. Capt. Stopford, of the Excellent, in Quberon Bay, to Earl St. Vincent, Feb. 23.

My Lord, On the night of the 20th inſt. I ſent the boats of the Excellent to endeavour to bring off a cutter and a ſloop, which were at anchor near the Point of Quberon. Unfortunately, that ſame evening, after dark, a large chaſſe marée, with troops on-board, going to the iſland of Belleiſle, had taken her ſtation cloſe to the above veſſels; the reſiſtance which the boats met with was conſequently much greater than there was at firſt reaſon to expect. This circumſtance did not, however, prevent Lieut. Church (having the command of the boats) from making the attack upon the chaſſe marée, in which he gallantly perſevered, till, being badly wounded himſelf, and two men killed in his boat, he was obliged to retire. The other boats, under the command of Meſſrs. Crawford and Manning (midſhipmen), reſolutely boarded and ſucceeded in bringing off the cutter called L'Arc, an armed veſſel, in the ſervice of the Republic, commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeau, and employed as convoy to and from Belleiſle: this veſſel had alſo on-board a detachment of troops, who were made priſoners, and who made the veſſel's force much ſuperior to that of the aſſailants.

R. STOPFORD.

[This Gazette alſo ſtates the capture of a French brig privateer, of 16 guns, and 130 men, by the Revolutionnaire, Capt. Twyſden; and of the Eſpoir lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 75 men, by the Lord Nelſon private ſhip of war, Mr. H. Gibſon, maſter.]

Admiralty-office, March 7. Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of the Melpomene, to E. Nepean, Eſq. dated at Goree, Jan. 8.

Sir, Being off the bar of Senegal, on the 3d inſtant, the weather moderate, and the ſurf low, with the concurrence of Colonel Frazier, I conceived it poſſible, if we could ſurprize a brig corvette and an armed ſchooner, anchored within the bar, to poſſeſs ourſelves of the battery commanding the entrance, and, by the means of their own veſſels, as I had none under my command fit for the purpoſe, to have finally reduced Senegal. I therefore detached Lieut. Dick, with 96 officers and men from the Melpomene, and African corps, in five boats, who left the ſhip at 9 P. M. and were fortunate enough to paſs the heavy ſurf on the bar with the flood tide without accident, unobſerved by the Point battery; but, on their approaching within hail of the brig, the alarm was given, and the two bow-guns diſcharged, by which Lieut. Palmer, with 7 ſeamen, were killed, and two boats ſunk. Notwithſtanding this unfortunate accident, the brig was carried after an obſtinate defence of 20 minutes, but which gave the ſchooner time to cut her cable. Lieut. Dick, finding that the loſs of his two beſt boats, and many of his beſt men, added to a conſtant fire from the ſchooner and two batteries, muſt have rendered any farther attempt abortive, judged it right to make every attempt to get her over the bar, but, the ebb-tide having made, and being totally unacquainted with the navigation of the river, ſhe got a-ground; and, ſeeing it impoſſible ever to get her off, and being hulled by every ſhot from the Point battery, he found it abſolutely neceſſary to retreat: and, under the many obſtacles

ſtacles he had to ſurmount acroſs a tremendous ſurf, under a heavy fire of grape and muſketry, excites my admiration even more, if poſſible, than the gallant manner in which the brig was carried. I therefore feel it my duty to recommend Lieut. Dick to their Lordſhips' notice, who ſpeaks highly of the officers and men employed under him, both from this ſhip and the African corps; and we had the ſatisfaction, at day-light, to perceive the brig had ſunk up to her gunwales in a quick-ſand. It appears ſhe was called the Senegal; had been fitted out there at the expence of the Republic, and was commanded by Citizen Renou, who was on board at the time, and of whoſe fate we are uncertain. She mounted 18 guns, 12 and 9-pounders, and had nearly 60 men on-board, ſome of which eſcaped in a boat; the reſt were killed in boarding, except 5 whites and 13 blacks, who are now on-board this ſhip. It was chiefly owing to the alacrity and courage of the latter that we met ſuch reſiſtance.

I am, &c. C. HAMILTON.

Liſt of Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Lieut. William Palmer; Lieut. Vyvian, firſt Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. Robert Main, Midſhipman; 6 ſeamen, 1 marine, and 1 Corporal of African corps.

Wounded.—Mr. John Hendrie, Maſter's Mate; Mr. Rob. Darling, Surgeon's Mate; 10 ſeamen, 1 Corporal of marines, 4 private marines, and Lieut. Chriſtie, African corps. C. HAMILTON.

Col. Frazer, in a letter to Mr. Dundas, dated Goree, Jan. 5, communicates the above, but is leſs circumſtantial in the detail.

[This Gazette contains likewiſe an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer the Bienvenue, of 14 carriage guns, belonging to Calais, by the Cobourg, Lieut. Wright, Commander; and of the capture alſo of Le Vengeur French privateer, mounting 2 large ſwivels, carrying a number of ſmall arms, and manned with 17 men, by the Swan cutter, Acting Lieut. John Luckraft, Commander.]

Admiralty-office, March 14. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of La Juſte French brig privateer, of 14 guns, and 78 men, by the Amelia, Hon. Captain Herbert.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, March, 1801.

THE Peace between the Empire of

GERMANY

and the French Republic, of which we laſt month laid before our readers the Preliminary Articles, has been accepted by the Diet of Ratiſbon, under ſome conditions on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty as one of the States of the Empire, who reſerves the right of co-operating in the reſult of the Peace with regard to the Conſtitution and internal regulations of the Empire, as well as in all ulterior conventions and arrangements. The Elector of Bavaria, and ſeveral other Princes, alſo adhere to this reſervation. The ratifications of the Treaty were mutually exchanged at Paris on the 15th inſtant; and the Legiſlature decreed on the 20th, that the Treaty of Luneville ſhould be promulgated throughout the territories of the Republic as a law of

FRANCE.

On the 22d Te Deum was ſung in the churches of Paris; and the public rejoicings have been general and enthuſiaſtic both in the capital and in the different departments. The grand National Feſtival, however, in honour of the concluſion of Peace on the Continent, is not to be celebrated till the 14th of July; by which time, it ſeems thought, a Peace with the Britiſh Empire may give additional luſtre to their fête, while it re-animates the induſtry and confirms the happineſs of the French nation.

NAPLES,

through the mediation of Ruſſia, was admitted to conclude on the 18th ult. an Armiſtice with France; by the terms of which the former binds itſelf to cauſe all Britiſh and Turkiſh veſſels to depart from her ſeveral ports within 24 hours after it is notified to them; and entirely to exclude them until the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace ſhall take place with thoſe Powers. The exportation of grain, proviſions, and ſtores, for the Engliſh and Turks, and particularly for the Iſland of Malta, is alſo prohibited till a general Peace. French ſhips of war and trade are to enjoy, in the ports of Naples and Sicily, all the privileges of the moſt favoured nations; and an Amneſty has been publiſhed by his Neapolitan Majeſty, which ſets at liberty all perſons confined for offences againſt the State; while ſuch as have left their country on the ſame account are permitted to return. The Armiſtice is for 30 days, with a previous notice of 10; and Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers are immediately to be appointed for concluding the definitive Treaty of Peace.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who, when the laſt accounts left Conſtantinople on the 15th ult. was ſtill with his army at Macri, is ſaid to have offered the Republican Gen. Menou an honourable capitulation if he would evacuate

EGYPT,

and return to France with his troops; but had received an anſwer containing a poſitive refuſal. Sir Ralph has with him a force amounting, as we underſtand, to 16,000 men, and expects the co operation of 6000 from the Eaſt Indies, who will give employment to the French on the Eaſtern

Eaſtern ſide of Egypt, while Sir Ralph attacks the Northern and Weſtern ſides from the Mediterranean. Admiral Blanket is ſaid to have arrived at Suez, and given notice that the Bombay army would be ready to act by the 5th ult. The French ſquadron from Breſt, under the command of Admiral Gantheaume, it is now pretty well aſcertained, is deſtined to Egypt; having, by the laſt accounts from it, made ſome captures between Minorca and Malta. But in the vicinity of Egypt and Syria he will find a very powerful naval force under Lord Keith and Sir Richard Bickerton; and Sir John Borlaſe Warren, with four ſail of the line, paſſed the Gut of Gibraltar on the 11th inſt. in purſuit of him.

Declarations of war have been reciprocated between the Courts of

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

That of the former is dated at Aranjuez, the 27th February, and has evidently been extorted from his Catholic Majeſty by the French Government. It enumerates a variety of alledged offences on the part of Portugal, in furniſhing ſailors and proviſions to the Britiſh fleets, and giving them protection and ſuccour in her ports, to maintain their hoſtility againſt France and Spain. It alſo expatiates on the many good offices that his Catholic Majeſty has performed for the Queen of Portugal, and repreſents war as the only courſe which a due regard to his ſecurity and dignity allows him to adopt. It appears, by the Paris papers, that France had demanded of Portugal, as the price of Peace, 20,000,000 of livres, a part of the Brazils, the entire excluſion of Britiſh ſhipping from the Portugueſe harbours, and the ceſſion to Spain of all the ſtrong holds on the frontiers of the kingdom. Goaded by theſe inordinate terms, and roufed by the Spaniſh proclamation, the Court of Lisbon, we are told, iſſued on the 5th inſt a declaration of war againſt Spain. We admire the ſpirit that has thus animated our faithful and eſteemed ally; but fear the reſult of ſuch an unequal conteſt. The troops in Gallicia amount to 15,000; and it has already been officially announced, that 29 battalions of infantry and eight ſquadrons of cavalry are on their march againſt Portugal, expecting to be reinforced by a French army.

We had entertained hopes, that, before the cloſe of this month, we might have ſaid ſomething deciſive and ſatisfactory concerning the reſult of our remonſtrances with the Courts of

DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

It appears, that immenſe preparations were making by the three Powers of the Baltic to get out a large confederate fleet of Daniſh, Swediſh, and Ruſſian ſhips of war, which was to enter the North Sea on the 20th of May, and to form a junction with the fleets of the Batavian Republic, which, when combined, were to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain. But, with unexampled energy and activity, our Admiralty has fitted out an armament of wonderful force in a very ſhort time, which ſailed from Yarmouth under Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelſon, and arrived off the Scaw on the 15th inſt. all well; and would probably be before Copenhagen by the 18th. That actual hoſtilities, however, will then take place, is by no means certain, as we underſtand that Mr. Vanſittart has arrived there as a Negociator on the part of this Country; and we ſtill entertain hopes, that the matter in diſpute reſpecting neutral navigation may be amicably adjuſted.

The Emperor of

RUSSIA

has made indications of marching a military force againſt European Turkey; and, by other threats, has ſo overawed the Ottoman Court, that it is very doubtful whether the Turkiſh army in Egypt will dare either to entertain their Britiſh auxiliaries, or even themſelves lift a hand againſt their Gallic invaders. The inveteracy of Paul againſt this Country has again ſhewn itſelf in a way which evinces that, in order to diſtreſs the Britiſh trade, he would not heſitate even to injure the commercial intereſts of Pruſſia, with whom he is on terms of amity: for he has lately iſſued an Order, forbidding all exportations to Pruſſia, unleſs the magiſtracy ſhall, in all caſes, be ſufficiently aſſured that the exports ſhall not, through that channel, find their way to England.

The Court of

BERLIN,

we learn, has invited the Batavian Republic to ſend an Agent thither, to regulate, with a Commiſſary of the Prince of Orange, under the inſpection of the Pruſſian miniſtry, the indemnifications proper to be made for the domains held by that Prince in Holland before the Revolution, and ſince ſequeſtrated and forfeited; after which buſineſs, if executed to the ſatisfaction of his Pruſſian Majeſty, the latter will, it is ſaid, acknowledge ſuch Agent as Miniſter at his Court from the Batavian Republic.

Some kind of change ſeems at the ſame time meditating in the Government of

HOLLAND;

the Directory of which, on the 4th inſt. ſent a meſſage to the Legiſlative Body, recommending them to reviſe certain parts of the Conſtitution; and to lay the ſame, when amended, before the people for acceptance. Whether this may end in changing the Directorial for a Conſular form of Government, as ſome think, a little time muſt ſhew. The Legiſlative Body was to make its report on the 16th inſt. Meantime one pleaſing ſymptom of returning moderation has appeared, in *an amneſty for all political opinions*, which has been propoſed to the Legiſlative Body for conſideration.

HA-

HANOVER AND HAMBURGH

have lately suffered much in apprehension from the menacing aspect of Prussia against them: and so contradictory are the reports (for we have little other ground of judgement before us), that it is impossible to know at present what the real disposition of his Prussian Majesty is. We are led, however, to believe, that that Monarch has offered his mediation between us and the Northern Confederacy under certain conditions; and that the late unhappy indisposition of our beloved Sovereign, and the recent changes in the Administration, have hitherto delayed the answer of our Court to the proposition of that of Berlin.

The Treaty sometime since concluded at Paris between the Ministers of

FRANCE AND AMERICA

has been sanctioned by the latter Government, with some exceptions, tending chiefly to avoid contravening any part of their last Treaty with Great Britain, and to limit the duration of the present Convention to eight years. Whether France will accede to these modifications, or not, remains to be seen. The election of a President for the United States has at length been determined in favour of Mr. Jefferson, whose political opinions have heretofore been strongly partial to the French interests; but, having now assumed the Government of America, we will not be uncandid enough to suppose him capable of sacrificing, on any occasion, the interests of his own country to personal or political prejudices in favour of another.

The accounts from

INDIA

have of late been highly flattering to our Government; for (by the exertions of Col. Wellesley) an arch-rebel, Doondiah Wang, who had collected a large army on the Mysorean frontiers, has been totally defeated by a very inferior British force, himself slain, and all his baggage and artillery captured. This news was speedily followed by the pleasing account of the Subadar of the Decan having, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the East India Company, ceded to them in perpetual sovereignty all the territories acquired by his Highness, under the Treaties of Seringapatam in 1792, and of Mysore in 1799, with some trivial exceptions; which, however, still leave, it seems, an addition of 62,74,262 rupees to the Company's revenue.

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Bengal, Oct. 8. With great concern we announce the capture of the Kent East Indiaman yesterday, in the Bay of Bengal, off the Sand Head, by the Confiance French privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men, after an obstinate engagement of near one hour and 45 minutes, in which Captain Rivington, of the Kent, was unfortunately killed, bravely defending the Company's property till the last moment of his existence, when he exclaimed, "Do not give up the ship." —Mr. Cator, a Free Merchant, also fell, covered with wounds.—The Kent was in 25 fathom water, and took the Confiance for a pilot sloop. The crew of the Confiance were all armed with sabres and pistols, and had been thrice encouraged with liquor, previously to their boarding; after which the fight continued desperate for 20 minutes. Gen. St. John and his family were on-board the Kent, and appear to have been particularly unfortunate. All his jewels, plate, and baggage, had been burnt on-board the Queen, and he was now almost destined to behold his lovely wife, daughter to the Margravine of Anspach, and his three charming daughters, victims to the lawless excesses of a savage banditti. The gallant Captain Pilkington, the General's aid de-camp, was severely wounded in defending the General's family. The French behaved with a cruelty almost unexampled in sea-fights, giving no quarter, and stabbing with their sabres even the sick in their hammocks. Previous to their boarding, the Kent had evidently the advantage; and, had the crew been equally armed with offensive weapons, or had more musketry, the Confiance would, in all probability, have paid dearly for the rashness of her attempt. This is the same ship which was beat off formerly by the Ariston. Besides the gallant Captain, the names of the persons killed are, Mr. John Fairly, Carpenter; William Bazely, Boatswain's mate. Passengers, Messrs. James Richard Barwell, writer, Bengal; John Andrew, assistant surgeon, Madras; Anthony Blagrave, writer, Bengal; William Franks, free mariner, ditto; J. William Puller, writer, ditto, killed; also Robert Moore, cadet, Madras, passenger from the Queen.—Total killed 11—wounded 44.—Total 55.—The fate of some of the passengers in the Kent was singularly distressing. They had taken their departure from Europe in the Queen East Indiaman, which was unfortunately burnt at St. Salvador. The Kent happening to be there, Captain Rivington very humanely offered them every accommodation his ship could afford, even to the inconvenience of himself in the ship. They fondly flattered themselves they had reached their destination, and their sufferings were at an end, being off the mouth of Bengal river, when they were taken, as has been already stated. In violation of the rights of humanity, as those of war, the Commander of the banditti who took them pillaged them of every article of wearing apparel, and, after having done so, put them, including six ladies, in an open Arab boat, with no other sustenance than

than a little bad water, and ſome dates: in this dreadful ſtate they continued four days, till they reached Calcutta.

Country News.

Bath, March 4. A tradeſman of this city, having ſome time ſince removed with his wife and family to reſide in London, a ſhort time after his arrival there his child was unfortunately burnt to death. The father procured a packing caſe, and ſent the remains to his brother in this city. About a fortnight ſince his wife died likewiſe; when he procured the ſhell of an harpſichord, packed her up in it, and forwarded her alſo to Bath, by the ſame carrier, directed, as before, to his brother, a poor fellow, in circumſtances not ſituated to pay the expences of ſuch preſents.

March 12. This day the body of a woman was found hanging on a tree in *Wigton wood*, near Leeds; and at the foot of the tree the remains of an infant were alſo diſcovered, but ſo diſguiſed by the fowls of the air as to leave no traces of its recent ſituation! The woman, it is ſuppoſed, had come from ſome diſtance, as no neighbouring inhabitant could recognize her.

March 15. This day, the temporary bridge, erected acroſs the Avon, between the old and new town of *Bath*, was opened. Its ſpan is 146 feet, and it was finiſhed in three months.

March 16. In conſequence of the heavy fall of ſnow and rain on Saturday laſt, the waters roſe ſo rapidly in the evening, and the morning following, that Mr. Robert Draper, farmer, of *Loughborough*, had about 25 ſheep drowned in the meadow grounds near that place, before aſſiſtance could be given. The Rev. Mr. Eddowes, of *Caſtle Donington*, had alſo ſix ſheep drowned. The river *Welland* was ſuddenly flooded, and has done much injury. Mr. Mann, of *Bainton*, loſt ſix ſheep; and ſeveral pigs, and other ſtock, belonging to perſons at *Stanpool*, were drowned. Many ſheep are alſo loſt in the North Fen; and with difficulty the banks have been enabled to reſiſt the abundant quantity of water.

At *Swaltwell*, near Newcaſtle, a poor man, named Heſcott, who had been long in a deranged ſtate, and had frequently made attempts upon his life, which had always been defeated by the attention of his friends, ſucceeded, at length, by a contrivance as extraordinary as it was fatal. Placing his neck on the ground directly before the wheel of a cart that was ſtanding in the ſtreet, he urged the horſe forward: the wheel paſſed over his neck, and killed him on the ſpot.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

A fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Elmer, the celebrated painter of dead game, and animals, in Gerard-ſtreet, Soho, which entirely deſtroyed it, and his valuable collection of pictures; and the Diſpenſary adjoining was with difficulty preſerved.

Thurſday, March 3.

Lord Cloncurry, who has been two years a cloſe priſoner in the Tower, was brought up to the Duke of Portland's office this day, admitted to bail, himſelf in 5,000*l.* and two ſureties in 2,000*l.* each. Mr. Bonham was diſcharged at the ſame time.

Wedneſday, March 11.

This day the Bulletin of the King's phyſicians declared, that "His Majeſty is free from fever, and ſeems only to require the time always neceſſary after ſo ſevere an illneſs for the recovery of his uſual health and ſpirits." His Majeſty dined with his family as uſual. Two horſes, he was accuſtomed to ride at Windſor, were brought to town this day, for his taking the air.

Thurſday, March 12.

The King walked in the gardens of the Queen's Palace, and was engaged for ſome time in reading diſpatches.

It will not be thought unintereſting by the publick to be informed of the remedy to which is to be attributed, under Providence, the abatement of the King's fever. Several opiates having been tried without the deſired effect, hops were placed under his Majeſty's head, which, acting as a ſoporific, produced complete ſucceſs.

Tueſday, March 17.

A female ſwindler, of the name of Robertſon, reſided lately at Blackheath, where ſhe had the addreſs to defraud various tradeſmen of property to the amount of 20,000*l.* and upwards. This impoſtor had a boarding-ſchool on Croom's-hill two years, during which time ſhe repreſented herſelf as heireſs to ſeveral large eſtates. In May laſt ſhe ſent to Mr. Creaſy, of Greenwich, whom ſhe informed, that her uncle, Alexander Stuart Robertſon, of Faſcally, was dead, and begged he would accompany her to an attorney, to arrange matters preparatory to her taking poſſeſſion. A few days after, Mr. Creaſy lent her 200*l.* until the ſettlement of her affairs at Faſcally. She took a houſe in the Paragon, which was in an unfiniſhed ſtate; and engaged bricklayers, carpenters, and painters, to finiſh the premiſes in the moſt expenſive ſtyle. While theſe improvements were going forward, Miſs Robertſon ſet up three carriages; and the latter end of June ſet off for Brighton, with four horſes and outriders. On her return, Miſs Robertſon went to Hatchett's, and deſired him to make her an elegant chariot, with ſilver mouldings, and raiſed coronets of the ſame, by the Queen's birth-day, as her couſin, Mr. Secretary Dundas, intended to introduce her at Court. Mr. Oakley, in Bond-ſtreet, was alſo applied to, to furniſh the houſe for 400*l.* Things then went on ſwim-

ſwimmingly; the drawing-rooms were painted in water colours, the walls in landſcape. The looking glaſſes came to 1100l.; the principal bed was 500l. and every other article equally magnificent. During the time the furniſhing of the houſe was going forward, Mr. Oakley requeſted, when half the order had been completed, the ſum of 1000l. Miſs Robertſon felt herſelf hurt, and ſaid, if he had any doubts of his having his money when her affairs were ſettled at Faſcally, he might apply to her ſiſter, Lady Paget, or to her couſin, the Biſhop of London; or to Sir Richard Hill. From theſe bold aſſertions, Mr. Oakley proceeded with the order; but, when nearly completed, he waited upon the Biſhop of London and Sir Richard Hill, who ſaid, they had no further knowledge of Miſs Robertſon than by a card, which a perſon of that name had been in the habit of leaving at the houſes of perſons of diſtinction. Upon this diſcovery, in February, Mr. Oakley took out a writ, and, with proper officers, his own men, and ſeveral carts, went down to Blackheath, and laid in wait till 9 o'clock (as Miſs Robertſon dined out), when the carriage came home, but no Miſs Robertſon. From this circumſtance it appeared, that ſhe had received intimation of what was going forward, and would not return. Mr. Oakley, finding he could not take the body, got into the houſe, and diſrobed the manſion of its furniture by ſix o'clock the next morning. At nine o'clock in the morning came in an execution, under virtue of which the remaining part of the property was ſold by auction on the premiſes. No diſcovery has yet been made of this ſwindler. Mr. Pearce, of St. Paul's Church-yard, met her laſt week in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, dreſſed in man's cloaths and boots, with a Miſs Sharp leaning on her arm. This female Proteus attended ſeveral Preſbyterian and other meetings. In perſon ſhe is plain, much marked by the ſmall-pox, about five feet two inches in height, and inſinuating in her manners.

Wedneſday, March 18.

This morning, about 9, a fire, at the corner of Garden-Street Whitechapel-Road, entirely conſumed two houſes, and damaged ſeveral others. It began at a chandler's ſhop, and communicated to the Dolphin public-houſe, both of which were totally deſtroyed. Luckily no lives were loſt, although two women, who had lately been brought to bed, were carried out in great danger, one of whom had been delivered only the night before, and lay dangerouſly ill.

Friday, March 20.

We are extremely concerned to ſtate the entire loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Invincible, of 74 guns, Captain Rennie, which ran aground on the Norfolk coaſt. The ridge of ſand is called the Hamondſburg, or Hippiſburg, and is ſituated about 14 miles from Winterton. The number of lives loſt amounts to upwards of 400, including the Captain and the greater part of the officers; 195 only, out of the whole of the crew and paſſengers, having been ſaved from the wreck. Rear-Admiral Totty, who was proceeding in the Invincible to join the North Sea Fleet, is happily among the ſurvivors. He arrived in town yeſterday afternoon, and immediately waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.

Of this truly lamentable event we have the following intereſting particulars:

Extract of a Letter from a Midſhipman of his Majeſty's late ſhip the Invincible, Yarmouth, March 18.

"Only two days have elapſed ſince I laſt wrote to you, and in that ſhort ſpace the moſt melancholy accident has happened, namely, the total loſs of our ſhip. We ſet ſail from Yarmouth on Monday morning for the Sound, to join the fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſhip ſtruck on a ſand bank, where ſhe beat moſt violently for upwards of two hours, when her maſts were cut away, and ſhe immediately got into deep water. Her anchor was then caſt, and we all thought ourſelves ſafe; for, notwithſtanding ſhe leaked conſiderably, the water gained but little upon us. Our ſignals of diſtreſs were heard and anſwered by a carter, which immediately bore down to Yarmouth, to give intelligence of our diſtreſs; and we therefore hoped, with the aſſiſtance that ſhould arrive, to be able to ſave the ſhip, as well as ourſelves: but God ordained it otherwiſe. The rudder being unfortunately gone, the ſhip became unmanageable, and, in the evening, ſhe again drove on the bank, when we all gave ourſelves up for loſt. Through God's providence, however, a fiſhing-ſmack, at this awful juncture, hove in ſight; and the Admiral, myſelf, and two or three more, ſucceeded in getting on board of her; but the reſt, in endeavouring to do the ſame, loſt all the boats they were able to get overboard. In this melancholy condition ſhe remained till the following morning, when, ſhocking to relate, ſhe entirely ſunk: we being all the time ſpectators of the diſtreſsful ſcene, without any poſſible means of affording the ſufferers the leaſt aſſiſtance, as any attempt to that effect would only have involved ourſelves in the general calamity. By God's providence, however, the ſhip's launch, full of men, at length got clear of the wreck, and by her aſſiſtance we were enabled to ſave ſome others. In the whole, about 195 are ſaved. The greater part of the officers, including the Captain, have unfortunately periſhed."

The Invincible firſt ſtruck upon the fatal bank between two and three in the afternoon.

ternoon. In this situation she remained near three hours, when the mizen-mast went by the board, and the main-mast was immediately after cut away. The ship, to the infinite joy of the crew, then dropped from about three and a half, into 17 fathom water, where, however, unfortunately losing her rudder, she soon became unmanageable, and was again driven upon the bank. A fishing-smack now approached the wreck; on which two boats, belonging to the Invincible, were ordered out. On-board one of these, the Admiral, the Purser, 4 Midshipmen, 3 of the Admiral's servants, and 6 or 8 seamen, reached the fishing-smack in safety, as did also the other boat, full of people. Both of them immediately returned to the ship, but, on re-approaching the smack, one was forced away, and every person on-board would inevitably have perished, had not a collier, which happened to be passing at this critical moment, happily picked them all up. This vessel afterwards afforded every assistance that humanity urged, or that she was capable of giving, and was the means of saving the lives of many of the crew. The fishing-smack, with the Admiral on-board, being unable to afford the least assistance to the ship, remained at anchor during the whole of Monday night. On the approach of day, the Master of this vessel expressed an unwillingness to go any nearer the wreck; but Admiral Totty, in direct opposition to him, caused the cable to be cut, and immediately proceeded to the ship. Melancholy, however, to relate, while he was doing every thing of which human exertion is capable, to assist the unhappy people on-board, the wreck once more got into deep water, and gradually sunk, to the infinite distress of the Admiral and the other spectators, who were nearly frantic with grief at this tremendous scene of human misery and destruction. While the ship was thus rapidly going down, the launch was hove out; as many of the crew as she could possibly hold, immediately jumped on-board, and had only time to clear the poop, when the vessel, with upwards of 400 souls, entirely disappeared, and went to the bottom. A number of the unhappy sufferers attempted to get on-board the already over-laden launch, but as no more could be permitted to enter, without the certain loss of the whole, they were struck away with the oars, and in a few seconds became wholly ingulphed in the pitiless waters. Capt. Renne, after the ship had sunk, attempted to swim to the launch, and, after a severe exertion, got within reach of the oars, when, exhausted with fatigue, and unable to make any farther effort, he calmly resigned himself to his fate. Lifting up his hands, as if to implore the blessing of Heaven, and immediately after placing them on his face, he went directly down without another struggle. Thus perished a brave and meritorious officer, whose virtues, as a man, insured him the esteem of all who knew him, and whose professional character, had he survived, bid fair to render him an ornament to his country. All the other commissioned officers of the ship, except Lieutenants Tucker and Quash, together with all the officers of marines, and most of their men, likewise went to the bottom. About 70 or 80 of the crew were saved by means of the launch, the whole of whom had assembled upon the forecastle; but all those who remained in the poop were lost. Among those who thus found a watery grave were several passengers, on their way to join other ships belonging to the North Sea fleet. This afflicting disaster is attributed solely to the ignorance of the pilot: he belonged to Harwich, and was taken on-board at Sheerness. Instead of taking the ship through the ordinary channel from Yarmouth, he steered her through the narrow passage of the Cockle; and when she ran upon the sands, he insisted that the fatal spot was not laid down in any chart. In this point, however, he was soon confuted by the Gunner of one of the ships of Admiral Parker's fleet, who was a passenger on-board the Invincible: this man soon convinced the pilot of his error, by shewing him the exact spot distinctly marked. But the pilot is among the numerous sufferers; and, in common charity, death must now be considered as having expatiated all his faults. When the mizen-mast went overboard, he also fell from the deck, and was never after seen. The Lively cutter was for several hours within sight of the wreck, but was unable to afford the distressed people on-board the least assistance. A boat from Winterton was very active. Daniel Brien, and four seamen, after being on the foremast and fore top-yard two days and two nights, in a heavy sea, without any provisions, were miraculously preserved by the Captain of the brig Briton (of Sunderland), who landed them at Yarmouth. The Invincible was a very old ship, having been built so far back as the year 1766. She had on board, exclusive of her own guns and stores, a large quantity of heavy ordnance, with shot and ammunition, for the use of the gun-boats and floating batteries in the Baltic.

Monday, March 30.

The consumption of the metropolis in fruit and vegetables exceeds 1,000,000l. sterling per annum. There are about 10,000 acres under vegetables. 200 acres at Chelsea produce, on a low estimate, 200l. per acre; 500 acres about Battersea, &c. 150l.; and 1300 in other directions, on the outskirts of the metropolis, 100l. per acre.

Vol. LXX. p. 1129, a. l. 23, r. *Todhunter.*

P. 1218. Mr. Bartholomew printed two or three little poems which probably never travelled beyond his own neighbourhood. One was an Ode on the coming of age of the only ſon of Philip Carteret Webb, eſq. ſolicitor to the Treaſury; another, an Epithalamium on the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Onſlow, ſon of the preſent lord; another he called the Monkeys. He traveſtied a good deal of Homer, and would often repeat parts of it, but did not print it. Beſides Shalford, he had the ſmall living of Weſt Clandon, given him by the late Lord Onſlow; but which he reſigned ſome years ago. In the early part of his life he was a famous cricketer; and retained his love of that and field ſports till the time of his death. Shalford is one of the five vicarages in Surrey to which Dr. Shortrudge left an eſtate, on condition of having divine ſervice performed on Wedneſdays and Fridays.

P. 1221. Mr. Payne was keeper of the lions in the Tower; and went on an embaſſy to the Emperor of Morocco about 20 years ago. In the early part of his life he improved a great deal of barren waſte land round his houſe at Brooklands, in Byfleet, in Surrey, by planting firs, now of conſiderable value; but it was on land held by leaſe from the Crown, which had not been renewed. The Duke of York is ſaid to have purchaſed the ſmall remainder of his term.

Ibid. Epitaph in Stoke Golding church, co. Leiceſter: "Beneath this ſtone lie the remains of the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, who was maſter of the free grammar-ſchool, and curate of this pariſh and Dadlington for 28 years. He lived much eſteemed by his friends and pariſhioners, and died ſincerely lamented on the 9th day of December, 1800, in the 64th year of his age."

P. 1294. The late Mr. Robertſon, of Stockwell, has bequeathed about 60,000l. for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of a botanic garden, under the direction of ſeven truſtees.

P. 1296. Was not Mr. Berry the inventor of the Ormſkirk powder as a cure for the bite of a mad dog?

Vol. LXXI. p. 64, b. for "Col. Hall," r. "Col. Hull."

P. 121, b. l. 11 from bottom, r. "*ruin.*"

P. 121, after 8. add "Pronaos;" and, at the bottom of the page, for "Pyrnæ-tyle and Syrtyle," r. "Pycnoſtyle and Syſtyle."

P. 183, b. l. 51, for "perſpicuity," r. "perſpicacity."

P. 188, b. l. 26, for "relict of G. A. eſq." r. "wife of Thomas Allen, eſq."

P. 190. In our account of Mr. Francis Barber, we might, with much propriety, have referred to ſome entertaining and authentic particulars of his manner of living at Lichfield, in vol. LXIII. p. 619.

P. 230, b. l. 12. In a very few copies only, for *Snape*, r. *Sneyd*.

BIRTHS.

1801. *Feb.* 14. THE wife of Sam. Phelps, eſq. of Groſvenor-place, a dau.

21. At Slain's caſtle, the Counteſs of Errol, a ſon.

23. At Barkinghall, Suffolk, Lady Viſcounteſs St. Aſaph, a ſon.

24. At his Lordſhip's houſe, in Cavendiſh-ſqu. Lady Louiſa Brome, a daughter.

The wife of Robert Scott, eſq. of the Bengal civil ſervice, a ſon.

25. The wife of Hen. Carrington Bowles, eſq. of St. Paul's churchyard, a ſon.

26. At Southampton, Mrs. Peter Lee, a ſon.

28. The wife of John Richards, eſq. of Red Lion ſqu. a ſon.

Lately, At Mount Pleaſant, Dublin, the wife of Paul Dawſon, eſq. a ſon.

In Moore-ſtreet, Dublin, the wife of Coote Knaggs, eſq. a daughter.

In Marlborough-ſtreet, Dublin, Mr. R. Handcock, a ſon.

In Mountjoy-ſqu, Dublin, the wife of John Deane, eſq. a ſon.

At Melville caſtle, in Scotland, Mrs. Dundas, a ſon.

At Cluny, Edinburgh, Mrs. Col. Mac Pherſon, a daughter.

At Lymington, the wife of Capt. Shirley, of the royal navy, a ſon.

The wife of Capt. Buckle, of the royal navy, a daughter.

At Liverpool, the wife of Capt. Elmhirſt, of the North Lincoln militia, a dau.

At Blackburn, co. Lancaſter, the wife of J. Berley, a ſon.

Mrs. Hopkinſon, of Bath, a daughter.

At Kirklees-hall, co. York, the lady of Sir George Armytage, bart. a daughter.

At Shrubland-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Robert Sympſon, eſq. a ſon.

At Woodford, Eſſex, the wife of Peter Godfrey, eſq. a daughter, which died in a few hours.

At Shepherd's-buſh, near London, the wife of Wm. Paxton, eſq. of Middleton-hall, co. Carmarthen, a ſon.

At Kenſington, the wife of Capt. Bean, of the guards, twins.

In Downing ſtr., Weſtminſter, the wife of Lieut.-col. Veſey, a daughter.

In Hans-place, Sloane-ſtreet, the wife of James Trant, eſq. a ſon and heir.

March 2. At Mr. Coutts's houſe in Piccadilly, Counteſs of Guildford, a ſon and heir.

At Peckham Riſe, Surrey, the wife of Henry Bell, eſq. a daughter.

3. The wife of John Legh, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, a ſon.

4. In Lime-ſtreet, the wife of Capt. Meadows, a ſon.

At Camden-place, Bath, the wife of Wm. Badcock, eſq. a ſon.

5. In Lincoln's-inn fields, the wife of Henry Hulton, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Weſt Moulſey, Surrey, the wife of John-George Nichols, eſq. a daughter.

13. The

13. The widow of Mr. Jordan James Arrow, of Tothill-fields, a daughter.

15. At Houghton, Hants, the wife of Colonel Warren, a daughter.

At his houſe in the Strand, the wife of Mr. Perry, of Merton, a ſon.

16. In Ruſſel-place, the wife of D. H. Wilſon, eſq. a daughter.

17. The wife of J. Griffiths, eſq. of Groſvenor-ſtreet, a daughter.

19. At Tennochſide, the wife of Ralph-Anthony Ironſide, a daughter.

23. The Counteſs of Derby, a daughter.

25. In Gower ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Buſk, eſq. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATELY, at St. Helena, Capt. William Scott, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Henrietta Robſon, ſecond dau. of Col. Fran. R. lieutenant governor of that iſland.

Feb. 28. Hon. Thomas Jarvis, of Antigua, to Miſs Blackwell.

At St. Mary, Lambeth, Wm.-Hen. Higden, eſq. of the Secretary of State's office, to Miſs Anne-Jane Faſſett, of Camberwell.

March 2. Mr. Hugh Hughes, ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Anne Bulley, eldeſt dau. of Mr. B. wine merch. of Plymouth.

3. Alexander Shirreff, eſq. of the Old Jewry, merchant, to Miſs Cowie, daugh. of Robert C. eſq. of Highbury-place, Iſlington.

5. At Horſham, Suſſex, Lieut. col. Erſkine, of the 15th light dragoons, to Lady Louiſa Paget, 3d dau. of the E. of Uxbridge.

7. Henry Brookſbank, eſq. of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair, to Mrs. Watts, of Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

10. Lawrence Williams, eſq. of the Army Pay-office, to Miſs Mary Barclay, dau. of James B. eſq. of Tyndal-place, Iſlington.

11. Mr. Spink, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Mrs. Lambeth, of Holloway.

12. At Warminſter, James Anderſon, LL.D. F.R.S. to Mrs. Wimpey, widow of Joſeph W. eſq. of Devonſhire.

13. By ſpecial licence, at Leinſter-houſe, by the Biſhop of Down, John-Joſeph Henry, eſq. of Straton, co. Kildare, in Ireland, to Lady Emily Fitzgerald, ſecond daughter of the Duke of Leinſter.

14. At Carlton, near Workſop, Capt. Rich. Worſley, of the royal navy, to Miſs White, of Wallingwell, co. Northampton.

17. At Cheiſea, Robert Hilbert, eſq. of Baſingſtoke, Hants, widower, to Miſs Mary Skeat, of Cheiſea.

18. At Boarſtall, Bucks, Mr. T. Curl, aged 85, to Mrs. Mary Saunders, aged 83.

19. Henry Fletcher, eſq. only ſon of Sir Henry F. bart. M.P. of Aſhley park, Surrey, to Miſs Frances-Sophia Vaughan, 4th daughter of Thomas V. eſq.

21. At St. Pancras, John-Henry Schneider, eſq. of Southgate, to Miſs C. E. Congreve, of Shrewſbury, third daughter of Thomas C. eſq.—Alſo, at St. Mary Aldermanbury, Mr. Charles Nicholay, of Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs A. C. A. Schneider, daughter of J. H. S. of Southgate, eſq.

By ſpecial licence, at Devonſhire-houſe, Piccadilly, Lord Morpeth, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Carliſle, to Lady Georgina Cavendiſh, eldeſt dau. of the Duke of Devonſhire.

23. Edward Ackermann, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Jane-Matilda Dunbar, ſecond daughter of Sir George D. bart.

24. At Loftus, co. York, John Legg, eſq. of Painſhaw, Durham, to Miſs Waller, daughter of the late Charles W. eſq. of Weſt Wickham, Kent.

26. Mr. Charles Bradley, to Miſs Sophia-Frances Albert, daughter of the late Lewis A. eſq. of St. James's palace.

DEATHS.

1800. *Sept.* 18. AT Lucknow, the famous General Martine, who brought over a regiment of the enemy to our army in India. He has left 30 lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000l.), the greater part of which he has bequeathed for the foundation and ſupport of charitable and literary eſtabliſhments in India. His own houſe, which was one of the greateſt curioſities in that country, being built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling-houſe, he has ordered to be converted into a mauſoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. The ſum of 12,000l. is appropriated for its ſupport and repair.

Oct. 6. At Futtyghur, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Thomas Shoolbred, of the Company's 3d regiment of native infantry, ſon of John S. eſq. of Mark-lane.

7. Capt. Rivington, who ſo nobly fell in defending his ſhip (the Kent, ſee p. 270), was a young man of the greateſt merit and conſpicuous talents. It was his firſt voyage as captain; and the ſhip a new one, belonging to Henry Bonham, eſq. Capt. R. was the ſon of a highly-reſpected father, John Rivington, eſq. bookſeller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, where he lived, univerſally eſteemed, for more than half a century. The father and ſon, from their lives and deaths, have made their memories immortal. [See p. 257.]

18. At Port Royal, Martinico, the wife of Engliſh Standiford, eſq.

Dec. 15. At Trinidada, in the Weſt Indies, Capt. Andrew Thomſon, of the 2d Weſt India regiment, only ſon of Mr. Jas. T. baker, in Edinburgh.

23. On-board the Anna, on his paſſage to England, George Cumming, eſq. of the Bengal civil eſtabliſhment, and eldeſt ſon of Alex. Cumming Gordon, eſq. of Scotland.

1801. *Jan.* 20. At her houſe, at Newhill, near Rotherham, Elizabeth Payne, relict of William Payne, of Newhill Grange, who died upwards of 31 years ſince, and one of the people called Quakers. Her unaffected and edifying piety to her Creator, her

her watchful and unwearied attention to the diſcharge of the parental duties, her conſtant affection to the various relations of life, together with her unvarying charity and benevolence to her poorer neighbours, will leave an impreſſion deeply engraven on the hearts of all who knew her.

Feb. 1. At his lodgings in Shakſpeare-ſq. Edinburgh, Mr. Timothy Duncan, of the theatre-royal in that city.

A poor old rag gatherer, of the name of Raſbourne, aged 73, was found murdered near Wadſley, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. He had been miſſing about three weeks, and appears to have been inhumanly beat on the head, as his ſkull was bruiſed in ſeveral places.

2. Mrs. Anne Hancock, of Cockſpur-ſtr. Charing Croſs, widow of Coleborn H. eſq.

3. In her 17th year, Miſs Power, daugh. of Mr. P. ſurgeon, of Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter.

Mr. John Luff, many years maſter of the free ſchool, Huntingdon.

At her houſe in New London-ſtreet, Crutched-Friars, aged 29, Mrs. Ann Bailey, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

4. At Liſbon, in his 61ſt year, Walter Groſſett, eſq.

In John-ſtr. Bedford-row, J. Le Coq, eſq.

In Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury ſquare, Mrs. Grainger, widow of the late John G. eſq. of Bridgenhouſe, Cuckfield, Suſſex.

Nath. Kinch, eſq. of the Strand, banker.

Mr. Daniel Minors, of Chancery-lane, one of the ſurgeons of the Middleſex hoſpital.

Mr. Aſh, of the Saracen's Head inn, Peterborough.

5. Mr. Theophilus Greene, of Great Preſcot ſtreet, Goodman's-fields.

Mrs. Durnford, of Leatherhead, Surrey.

At Pinquick, in Cornwall, W. B. Raſhleigh, third ſon of John R. eſq.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Parkinſon, in her 60th year.

In the Fleſh-market at Newcaſtle, at the great age of 103, Margaret Robſon, who, except a weakneſs in her eye-ſight, had all her faculties to the laſt, and was never known to be afflicted with ſickneſs till that which terminated her protracted exiſtence.

6. At Brunſwick, aged 85, her Royal Highneſs Philippina-Charlotte, Ducheſs-dowager of Brunſwick, ſiſter of Frederick the Great, King of Pruſſia, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent Duke, who married the Princeſs Auguſta of England. She was born March 13, 1716

Aged 79, Mrs. Morecroft, of Bancroft, near Hamſtall Ridware.

7. At Weſt Clandon, in Surrey, in his 68th year, Mr. Thomas Sanders.

William Bagge, eſq. an alderman of the corporation of Lynn.

8. At Byfleet, in Surrey, in his 65th year, Mr. Thomas Champion, ſenior.

At Briſtol hot wells, Lieut. Bridgman, of the royal navy.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Spottiſwoode, of Dunipace.

9. At Kingſton, in Surrey, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. S. diſtiller.

At Kevock mill, in Scotland, Mr. Francis Dugan.

At St. Fort, in Fifeſhire, Robert Stewart, eſq. of Caſtle Stewart.

At the manſe of Aberlour, in his 83d year, the Rev. James Thompſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

10. Rev. George Lambe, M. A. rector of Hethe, co. Oxford, and Evdon, co. Northampton, both in the gift of the Crown. He was of Queen's college, Oxford; M. A. 1777. The Rev. Jas Lambe, M.A. is now fellow of that college, and curate of Yoxall, co. Stafford.

At Loutly, co. Lincoln, Mr. George Wilkinſon, brazier.

12. Mrs. M. A. Weſtbrooke, relict of Jn. W. eſq. and only daughter and heireſs of the late William Stone, eſq. of Foreſthall, Eſſex. She has left her fortune to the Rev. Mr. B. youngeſt ſon of T. B. Bramſton, eſq. of Skreens, M. P. for Eſſex, who is to take her name.

At Gliſtone-houſe, co. York, aged 21, after 5 days illneſs of the gout in his head, William Hartley Currer, eſq. gentleman-commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, and ſecond ſon of the Rev. W. Roundell, of that place.

At Newry, Right Rev. Dr. Lennon, titular biſhop of Dromore, in Ireland.

After a few hours illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Mary-Anne Haycock, of Oundle, eldeſt daughter of Alderman H. of Stamford.

At the Marquis Townſhend's houſe, in Weymouth-ſtreet, Mr. Pigge, private ſecretary to his Lordſhip, and brother to Mr. A. P. bookſeller, of Lynn.

13. In her 83d year, that highly-reſpected character, Mrs. Gravenor, who was deſcended from the antient family of St. Albyn, and relict of Mr. G. of Briſtol.

Suddenly, Mr. James Strange, a reputable butcher, of Buckland Newton, Devon.

Mrs. Dudlow, of Town Malling, Kent.

At his brother's houſe in Weſtminſter, the Rev. Thomas Clapham, vicar of Felkirk, co. York.

14. At Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight, in his 71ſt year, John Urry, eſq. a ſuperannuated captain of the royal navy. He was made a poſt-captain in 1768.

At Inverneſs, William Inglis, eſq. late provoſt thereof.

At Dumfries, Miſs Jane Jackſon, daughter of Robert J. eſq. provoſt thereof.

At Liverpool, in his 86th year, Mr. William Hutchinſon.

In the pariſh of Berwick St. John, Wilts, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 42, and much lamented, Mrs. Amey Wilton.

At Taunton, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, aged 77, Mr. Joſeph Gifford, one

of

of the people called Quakers; a man whoſe loſs will be regretted by a number of the poor inhabitants, as well as by thoſe to whom he was more nearly connected. He has bequeathed 500l. for rebuilding the meeting-houſe of the ſociety in that town, and donations to ſome diſſenting congregations. It is ſuppoſed he died worth about 40,000l. and has left near 100 legacies to the meetings, to the poor of each pariſh, &c. He was interred on the 18th. The meeting-houſe was numerouſly attended: ſix perſons, two of whom were Americans, ſpoke a conſiderable while on the occaſion with great propriety. By a great concourſe of people of various perſuaſions, he was attended to the grave, about a mile from the town, where ſeveral ſhort but appropriate ſpeeches were made. Not leſs than fifteen carriages attended.

15. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Ferris, of Sherborne, Dorſet, widow of the Rev. Samuel F. vicar of Chiltern, Wilts.

Aged 78, Engle Knights, eſq. of Eaſt Somerton, in the commiſſion of the peace for Norfolk.

At Reedham-hall, aged 59, Jonathan Layton, eſq.

At Dover, in her 86th year, Mrs. Jane Biggs, widow.

Aged 18, Mr. Wm. Marriner, ſon of Mr. E. M. of Hunter-ſtreet, Liverpool.

At Lichfield, in an advanced age, Mr. Alderman Fern, father of the corporation of that city.

Suddenly, in an advanced age, Mrs. Clapham, of York.

16. Aged 81, Mr. Edward Stephenſon, of Hull, cornfactor.

At Kingſton-upon-Hull, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenſon.

At Aberford, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Thomas Radford, formerly an eminent ſilverſmith and watch-maker at Leeds.

At Corby, co. Lincoln, aged 51, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Thomas G. of Aſlackby park.

At Dorcheſter, advanced in age, Mrs. Rebecca Hellard.

17. At his houſe at Stoke Newington, aged 74, Mr. John Kinder, many years a linen-draper, of reſpectable character and extenſive buſineſs, in Cheapſide.

In his 18th year, W. Strickland, eſq. of the Bridge yard, Southwark.

At Twickenham, George Proctor, eſq. of Clewer lodge, Berks.

At Peterborough, aged 98, Mrs. Grace Loftus, formerly of Wiſbech.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Theophilus Buckworth, eſq.

18. In Dublin, aged 76, the ingenious Mr. Thomas Malton, ſen. of London, well known for his valuable treatiſe on Perſpective, illuſtrating the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, for his public lectures on that art, for his theoretical and practical geometry. A farther account of him ſhall be given in our Magazine for next month.

At his lodgings in Ironmonger-ſtreet, Stamford, aged 76, Thomas Browne, eſq. late of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

At Roſs, Mr. Richard Powell, jun. of Bernithan farm, Llangarran, co. Hereford. He attended the market in the morning in good health, was taken ill in a tradeſman's ſhop in the town, and died in a few hours. —Alſo, Mr. Joſeph Powell, of Linton's Point, formerly an ironmonger at Roſs, but had retired from buſineſs.

Mrs. Loveday, widow of John L. eſq. of Caverſham, co. Oxford.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Arrowſmith, wife of Mr. A. geographer, of Rathbone-place, Oxford-ſtreet.

In Charles-ſtr. Groſvenor-ſqu. the Right Hon. Lady Archer, of faſhionable celebrity.

19. Mr. W. Girdler, of St. Martin's lane.

At his lodgings in Chapel-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Rich. Arnold, eſq. formerly of Southover, co. Suſſex.

At Hampton, Mrs. Juliana Bryan, wife of Michael B. eſq. of Pall Mall, and ſiſter to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

At Peterborough, aged 67, Mr. Simkin, a reſpectable farmer.

At Louth, aged 85, Mr. Wm. Turner.

At Shepton Mallet, in his 32d year, Mr. John Tomkins, linen draper.

20. At Enfield, Middleſex, Serjeant Baker, of the 39th regiment, who had the honour of training the Enfield Aſſociation, and was buried with military honours in the churchyard there on the 25th.

At Bath, aged 78, Mrs. Johnſtone, widow of General J. and mother of the Counteſs of Jerſey.

Mrs. Elizabeth Snelling, wife of Mr. S. ſurgeon, of Exeter.

Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Biſhop, cabinet-maker, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 62, Mr. Michael Bloodworth, of Empingham, near Stamford.

At Louth, aged 82, Mary Downs, widow; alſo, aged 85, Jane Brock, and, aged 57, Elizabeth Sheen, both widows.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Williams, of Malvern, co. Worceſter.

At Dundee, Miſs Anne Pitcairn, daught. of the late John P. eſq. provoſt thereof.

21. At Bath, Mr. Henry Newton.

Mr. E. Linthwaite, hoſier, of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. farmer, of Aſlackby Decoy, co. Lincoln.

Aged 70, Mrs. Anne Drake, widow of the Rev. Mr. D. of Burgh-in-the-Marſh.

At his apartments in Kenſington palace, Mr. James Pye, mews-keeper, and one of the grooms of his Majeſty's kitchen.

22. At the York hotel, in Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friers, Miſs Royds, daught. of James R. eſq. of Rochdale, co. Lancaſter.

Mr. Peter Grant, of Liverpool, maſon.

23. Mr. Webſter, many years chairman

to

to the Queen; to which ſituation he was appointed when her Majeſty came hither.

Found drowned at Mines, with his horſe ſtanding in the water by his ſide, Mr. John Dowden, a reſpectable farmer at Lyndhurſt, Suſſex.

Mrs Bruges, wife of T.B. eſq. of Melkſham.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. James Dowley, hatter, of Leiceſter.—Alſo, much reſpected, Mrs. Forſell.

At Holywell, North Wales, Miſs Elizabeth Sugg, youngeſt twin-daughter of Mr. Chriſtopher Lee S. the ventriloquiſt.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, after many years affliction, aged 62, Mrs. Preſton, widow of Mr. Caleb P. alderman, and a reſpectable bookſeller, printer, &c. there.

24. Mrs. Holmes, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Normanton upon Soar, daughter of Mrs. Bradgate (*ſee* vol. LXX. p. 805.)

At his lodgings in the Strand, the Rev. John Baker, rector of Little Creſſingham, co. Norfolk.

At her apartments in Hampton Court palace, Mrs. Dunckerley, relict of the late Thomas D. eſq. who bore for his arms (an engraving of which is before us) thoſe of K. George II. with a batoon, and with this motto, "Fato non merito." In the engraving juſt now mentioned he is ſtyled "Thomas Dunckerley *Fitz George*."

After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Amelia Hancock, of Newbury, Berks.

At York, aged 69, Mrs. Coſtobadie, wife of the Rev. Jacob C. rector of Wenſley, in Yorkſhire.

Suddenly, Mrs. Pindar, of Pocklington.

At Beverley, aged 36, Mr. John Gawan, a reſpectable farmer.

After a ſhort indiſpoſition, Mr. Robert Worrall, painter, of Liverpool.

Aged 86, Richard Branſton, a cottager, of Dowſby, co. Lincoln.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Freeman, wife of the Rev. Henry F. precentor of Peterborough, by whom ſhe has left one daugh.

Mr. Jn. Hunnings, attorney, of Holbeach.

At Parkhouſe, near Stranraer, in Scotland, Mrs. Roſs, wife of Col. R. late of the 14th foot.

25. In his 72d year, Tho. Walton, eſq. of Battle bridge, St. Olave's, Southwark.

Pierce Tempeſt, eſq. of his Majeſty's ſtationery-office.

Mr. Wm. Fraſer, ſecond ſon of the Hon. Archibald F. of Lovat.

At Denver, Norfolk, the Rev. Benjamin Young, M. A. rector of that pariſh, and formerly fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, which ſociety are patrons of the rectory, worth upwards of 500l. a year. He was A.B. 1764; A.M. 1767.

Aged 78, Thomas Shepherd, eſq. of March, formerly an attorney, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the Iſle of Ely.

At Paddington, aged 21, Miſs Harriet Pittard, daughter of Mr. P. late of Sherborne, Dorſet.

26. Mr. John Read, clerk to Mr. Taylor, the principal clerk in the Exchequer office, was found dead in a certain houſe in the Temple, having put an end to his exiſtence with a piſtol which was found near him. He had been miſſing from nine in the morning, and was not diſcovered till near one. At the Coroner's Jury Mr. John Foor, a nephew of the deceaſed, ſtated in evidence, that his uncle had been for ſome time deranged; that an uncommon change of diſpoſition had been apparent for the laſt 6 months; that he could aſſign no cauſe for it, as he was eaſy in circumſtances, and always highly reſpected; that he was the firſt at the office in the morning, and the laſt in the evening; and inſinuated, that an extreme attention to buſineſs might have produced the unhappy effect, as Mr. Read, who ſometimes perſevered from 9 in the morning till 11 or 12 at night, having to acquit himſelf in two clerks' departments, found the exertion greater than his faculties could accompliſh; that he was formerly of a cheerful diſpoſition, but had unaccountably ſunk into ſullenneſs and irritability; and that he had found him after burſting open the door, ſitting in the Temple water-cloſet, with the piſtol clenched in his right hand, after having fired the contents through his right ear. Several other witneſſes having given in evidence facts of a ſimilar nature, the Jury returned a verdict of Lunacy.

At the Caſtle inn, Devizes, on his way to London from the Hot wells, where he had been for the recovery of that deceiving and fatal malady, conſumption, aged only 26, the gallant Capt. B. M'Dermiſt, whoſe naval atchievements have been ſo repeatedly diſplayed, particularly when firſt lieutenant of the Dart ſloop.

Mr. Samuel Turner, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, attorney, and one of the common councilmen of Candlewick ward.

27. At Ipſwich, much lamented, in her 72d year, Mrs. Pearſon, widow, mother of the Rev. E. Pearſon, B.D. rector of Rempſton, Notts, and of Mr. W. P. under-ſheriff of the county of Suffolk.

At Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Brickdale, wife of Matthew B. eſq. of Court-houſe, near Taunton.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a ſhort illneſs (with which he was lately attacked in London), in his 70th year, Mr John Fowler, attorney.

At Fraſerburgh, in Scotland, aged 68, Mr. James Anderſon, ſupervisor of exciſe at Peterhead.

28. Miſs Leſage, daughter of Mr. L. of King-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Brighthelmſtone, Francis Biddulph, eſq. of Charing-croſs, banker.

At Twyford, near Winchester, John Duroure, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards. He was honourable in his public intercourse, stedfast in his private friendships, and amiable in his domestic relations.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. M. of Mile End.

Miss Harding, sister of Mr. H. stationer, of Liverpool.

In his 70th year, Col. Bulleine Fancourt, of Derby.

At Lincoln, an infant named Wm. Wilson, aged two years. The mother of the child lying-in, the father took him, with another infant, from the house, and went into an inn-yard adjoining. The boy entered a stable, in presence of the father, when instantly a horse was seized with the staggers, reared up, broke his halter, and fell backward on the child, who expired in a few minutes.

Lately, at Calcutta, in the East Indies, of a violent fever, Col. Robinson, youngest son of Sir George R. bart. of Cranford, co. Northampton, and of Stretton, co. Leic.

At Calcutta, Mr. Howel, only son of the Rev. Mr. H. minister of the Dissenting congregation at Bridgewater.

Of a fever, on his passage to Bengal, William Raymond Barker, esq. writer in the East India Company's service, and son of R. B. esq. of Fairford, co. Gloucester.

At Trinidad, in the West Indies, Lieut. Joseph Brodie, (third son of Wm. Brodie, esq of Cavendish-square,) of the 70th regiment, Lord Suffolk's. This young officer fell a victim to that wretched climate, with several officers, and a great number of the corps, soon after their arrival at Trinidad, though they had been many years at Gibraltar inured to a hot climate. He was brother to Lieut. Brodie, of the Theseus, lately promoted by Earl Spencer to the Arrow sloop.

Mr. Edward Evans, son to the late John E. esq. of Tooting. He was, with three other passengers, unfortunately killed in the engagement on-board the ship Bolton, from Demerara to Liverpool, in an action with a French privateer.

In the East Windsor Township, Middlesex County, America, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, widow of Wm. H. esq. late of the said county, aged 101 years, 9 months, and 7 days. She was mother of 13 children, and grandmother, great grandmother, and great great grandmother of 375 persons; a number of them of the fifth generation.

At Malta, Robert Gentleman, esq surgeon to the 13th regiment, and eldest son of the late Rev. Rob. G. of Kidderminster.

At Gibraltar, Frederick Anthony Clark, grandson of Frederick, only son of Theodore, King of Corsica, and the last male heir of that unfortunate family. Few families have been more obnoxious to the malice of Fortune than that of Neuhoff Anthony, an exile from his country. Theodore died the victim of disappointment and persecution; Frederick had a violent death; his son perished fighting the battles of this country in America; and his grandson died of a fever caught in the expedition against Cadiz in the outset of life.

At Paris, aged 80, Madame De Markean. This lady passed 20 years of her life at the French court, and was *gouvernante* to the Queen of Sardinia, Madame Elizabeth, and the daughter of Louis XVI. It was to this lady that the latter wrote the following expressions when confined in the Temple: "Not to love a prison is very natural; but it is impossible not to love France."

At Port Patrick, in Ireland, Mrs. Captain Adam Gordon.

At Dublin, Lady Bellew, widow of Sir Patrick B. bart. late of Barmeath, Louth.

In Stephen-street, Dublin, Mrs. Porter.

At Moyana, in the Queen's County, Mr. Patrick Cross.

In Belfast, aged 20, Mr. Charles Stewart, assistant staff-surgeon.

At Waterford, Mr. Richard Fleming.

At Sunday's well, near Cork, Mrs. Howis, wife of Mr. Henry H. late of Waterford.

Mrs. Alcock, relict of the late Alderman A. of Dublin.

In Eccles-street, Dublin, Mrs. Bolkin, of Summer-hill, co. Meath. She had three daughters married to three gentlemen of Dublin, who are brothers.

John Howard Ryan, esq. of the county of Wicklow, on whose estate lie the valuable copper mines of Ballymurtagh.

At Dundee, in Scotland, aged 85, Mr. James Stewart, tobacconist.—Mrs. Ogelvie, wife of Mr. Archibald O. merchant.

At Warrandfield, near Inverness, aged 79, Robert Warrand, esq.

At Dumfries, Francis Armstrong, esq. of Dublin.

At Freefield, Miss Garden Grant, daugh. of the late Lewis G. esq. major in the service of the East India Company.

At his father's house in Northumberland, Mr. John Clark, of Little Tower-street, London, coal-factor.

At Poole, Dorset, Mrs. Eliz. Strong, relict of the late Alderman S. of that town.

At Wem, in Shropshire, Mr. John Henshaw, attorney at law. As a professional man, he united very distinguished talents, with an unsullied integrity; which commanded a most extensive practice. As a domestic character, his virtues endeared him to his relatives, and the whole circle of his acquaintance. As a Christian, his uniform piety was accompanied with an active zeal for the spread of evangelical truth; the preaching of which he introduced, and perpetuated, in the place of his nativity, by building and endowing an independent

dent chapel. His beneficence was extenſive, and charity diſintereſted; numbers of the poor were conſtantly his Sunday gueſts, and partook of the bounty of his table:—an admirable example to men of fortune in theſe times of diſtreſs! He was brother-in-law to the late pious and celebrated Rev. David Simpſon, of Macclesfield.

At Leominſter, in Herefordſhire, Edmund Maſon, by birth a gentleman, and remarkable for being, in ſpirit, integrity, diſorder of imagination, and even a ray of intellectual ability, the living repreſentative of the inimitable hero of Cervantes. He was generally known by the appellation of Sir Edmund Maſon. Though perfectly harmleſs, he was conſtantly accoutred in arms. He fancied himſelf the greateſt general of the age; related deeds, atchieved by his arm in battle, which no other mortal could equal; believed that kings and emperors had vied in conferring on him every imaginable title and badge of honour. Maſon ſuppoſed, that he had enjoyed the confidential friendſhip and admiration of the late great Frederick of Pruſſia. From his foreign correſpondence, he told that immenſe remittances were ſent for the ſupport of his dignity; yet he was ever without money—from the difficulty, as he ſaid, of caſhing bills of exchange for millions. He was fond of muſick. He had a favourite Ramthus, equal, in height of bone and ſcantineſs, to Roſinante, who he thought could outſtrip the ſwifteſt race-horſe on the turf. He was decorous and dignified in manners, cleanly in his perſon, temperate in his diet. In love with the fancied princeſs of ſome undiſcovered iſland, he would not ſuffer one of the fair ſex about him to touch, even his little finger. His bed was a roomy wooden cheſt, from which his muſket was conſtantly levelled. He was in his latter years confined; but the confinement was reconciled to his mind, by the perſuaſion that he reſided in it as the governor of the caſtle. He was the author of the original plan for draining and incloſing the common of Widemarch, near Hereford.

Mr. Joſhua Hole, of Trinſtone, near Southmolton, Devon (father, if we miſtake not, of John H. eſq. of Iſlington, whoſe death we laſt year announced (LXX. 1013.) The longevity of himſelf, his father, and three brothers, was unuſual. His father, vicar of Southmolton, dying aged 111 years; his eldeſt brother, John, rector of Romanſleigh and Waſhford-Pyne, 80 years; himſelf, 81 years; William, archdeacon of Barnſtaple, 85 years; and Nicholas, vicar of Burrington, 80 years.

At his father's houſe, Lieut. Cuthbert Waldegrave Elliſon, of the royal navy. He was interred, with military honours, at Graveſend, attended by Major Kite, commander of the Graveſend volunteers, and his band, the officers, ſeamen, and marines of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune.

On Richmond green, in his 83d year, Mr. Solomon Brown, many years bricklayer to his Majeſty.

At Hull, aged 73, Rev. Robert Webſter, rector of Thorp Baſſet, and upwards of 30 years curate of Trinity Church, Hull.

Aged 89, Mr. Richard Raine, upwards of 60 years maſter-builder at York, and many years common-council-man of Micklegate ward, but had reſigned.

At Boynton, co. York, aged 68, Edward Threſher, 60 years groom in the family of Sir George Strickland, bart.

At Brindle, near Chorley, after a ſhort illneſs, on his return from Preſton market, Mr. Thomas Fazakerley.

At Bilſbury, near Wolverhampton, aged 105, Sarah Eykin, a poor woman.

Of an apoplectic fit, after riding out, Mr. Thomas Smith, miniſter of the ſecond congregation of Diſſenters at Bedford.

At Bedford, aged 70, Mrs. E. Hinde.

At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Sketchley, ſchool-maſter.

On Lipped hill, in Epping foreſt, aged 7, of a fever, the youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. Skirrow.

At his houſe in Warwick-ſtr. Golden-ſqu. of a confirmed aſthma, Mr. William Collins, bookſeller, of that place and Exchange-alley; whoſe Catalogues, for a conſiderable number of years, furniſhed ſeveral curious articles to the literary collectors.

In Guy's hoſpital, London, the once-unfortunately celebrated Louisa, or Lady of the Hay-ſtack; who, about 18 years ago, was found to have taken up her reſidence under that ſhelter, in the pariſh of Bourton, near Briſtol, in a ſtate of melancholy derangement. She then appeared to be under 20 years of age. This very extraordinary woman, whoſe "Tale of Woe" was firſt told to the publick by Miſs Hannah More, has naturally ceaſed, for a conſiderable time paſt, to intereſt the general curioſity. During ſeveral days of her abode under the hay-ſtack (from which ſhe at laſt permitted herſelf to be removed with reluctance), ſhe was viſited, and irregularly fed, by the country people, till the hand of more happy Sympathy and Compaſſion provided her better protection. As her name was unknown, ſhe was immediately diſtinguiſhed by that of Louiſa. It may be gratifying to many on this occaſion, to learn that during a conſiderable interval, in which ſhe afterwards remained in retirement, and before ſhe was admitted as incurable into the aſylum in which ſhe died, ſhe was chiefly ſupported by a voluntary ſubſcription, under the management of Miſs Hannah More and her ſiſters. Theſe active advocates of humanity, who never yet began a good work and grew weary of well-doing, having

ving loſt the pecuniary aſſiſtance of moſt others, continued to ſupply the extra wants and accommodations of the poor ſolitary ſtranger, at the expence of more than 10l. per annum, till her deceaſe. They would be the laſt to wiſh that ſuch an inſtance of benevolence ſhould be publicly mentioned; but it is a tribute due, not leſs to them, than to the intereſts of ſociety. The ſame kind, and much the ſame degree, of mental derangement, which the "Tale of Woe" deſcribed, remained with Louiſa to the laſt. In her general conduct ſhe exhibited the various common evidences of the moſt confirmed inſanity; which, in addition to the contraction of her limbs, from her expoſure to cold in the open field, and from her future propenſity to remain inactive, rendered her an object of the ſtrongeſt pity. But her inſanity was uniformly remarkable in this, that, however diſordered and childiſh her affections and reſentment, ſhe never could be drawn into any explanation reſpecting her family, her connexions, or her country; however affable and unguarded ſhe might ſometimes appear, the moment any perſon put a queſtion, directly or indirectly, relative to thoſe topicks, or made any alluſion to them, however diſtant, ſhe always changed countenance, aſſumed an air of ſuſpicion, grew grave, and inflexibly ſilent—or would inſtantly touch on ſome other ſubject. From her *accent*, ſhe was undoubtedly of German origin; but, though ſhe knew little of Engliſh, ſhe avoided converſing in any foreign language. Her manners and occaſional movements indicated ſuperior rank; and her frequent exclamations of *dear papa!* and *dear mama!* in connexion with ideas of equipage and ornaments, led to that concluſion. Many endeavours were uſed, on the Continent, to trace her family, by circulating her deſcription and ſtory in the public prints, but without effect. The myſtery of this ſilence was too remarkable, not to confirm the firſt opinion of her being a perſon above the common claſſes, with the additional probability of ſome unhappy and treacherous ſeduction. This laſt opinion, from the whole of the diſtreſſful evidence, incluſive of the perſonal part which poor Louiſa ſometimes involuntarily furniſhed, is not doubted by thoſe who, with the writer of this article, early ſaw and cloſely obſerved her. The conviction, that it is poſſible for any man, making pretenſions to honour, or even of diſtinction from a brutal nature, ſo to betray, and ſo to abandon, in a foreign land, youth, beauty, the ſtrongeſt ſenſibility, and perhaps the moſt engaging innocence, fills the mind with horror of the deed, and with ſhame and indignation for the character! Such profligacy, in this inſtance, may have been of foreign production. But comparatively happy would it be for *this* country, alſo, if inſtances did not abound, among *us*, of ſimilar atrocity, in thoſe who, on inferior occaſions, will make high pretenſions to honour and principle, but who ſeek every opportunity of ſeducing from the abodes of paternal affection, or of innocent employment, whatever is the moſt fair and inexperienced—rioting in its ruin for a ſhort ſeaſon, and then committing the greater crime of abandonment to infamy! The theme is unhappily too common to need proof, and too mournful to dwell on. The poor departed Child of Miſery, whoſe ſtory is here again revived, is too ſtrong an inſtance of ſuffering, and excites too much feeling, to be permitted to paſs in the common courſe to oblivion, if it could be avoided. Under this impreſſion, permit me to attempt ſomething in the character of an Epitaph. But, alas! poor Louiſa's tablet of remembrance may only be found in the ſympathetic boſom of a few ſurviving friends!

In yonder duſt—unmark'd for public fame,
Low reſt the relicks of Louiſa's frame!
Poor hapleſs ſuff'rer, of the maniac line!
Thy wrongs no more a tortur'd breaſt confine! [breath
Enough for thee, that ling'ring Sorrow's
Found final reſcue in the boon of Death!
Conſol'd be they, who ſought thy ſoul's relief! [grief!
Tormented they, who overwhelm'd with
Accurs'd the crime, that 'reft thy reaſon's ray!
Though thou be ranſom'd for eternal day!
And where frail Innocence would Vice repel
May guardian angels thy ſad ſtory tell!

Bath, Jan 20, 1801. W. M.

In Worceſterſhire, James Seawen, eſq. only ſon of Tho. S. eſq. who was brother of Sir Wm. S. formerly of Carſhalton, and M. P. for Surrey; the large eſtates of the family, chiefly in that county, were all ſold by this gentleman. He was choſen a member of parliament for Surrey in 1774, when he was propoſed in oppoſition to Sir Joſ. Mawbey by a junction of very diſcordant intereſts, effected whilſt waiting for Sir Joſeph, who delayed his coming till his parade was ready, as ſtated by himſelf in vol. LVIII. p. 1052. He carried his election by about 250. His mother was daughter and ſole heir of Lord James Ruſſel, from whom he inherited a manſion and eſtate at Maidwell, in Northamptonſhire, which he alſo ſold. He died a bachelor.

A poor woman, named Watts, drowned herſelf and *three* of her children (the youngeſt of *ten*) in the lake at Blenheim park.

At Stoke Newington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Adderley, widow of Thomas A. eſq. of that place, ſenior proctor of Doctors Commons, who died Aug. 15. 1800.

Dr. Aylward, many years organiſt of the collegiate church of St. George, at Windſor.

Miſs

Miſs Suſannah M'Keller, only daughter of the late Duncan M'K. eſq. of Tobago.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Victor, of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of John K. eſq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare.

At his apartments in Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, in his 39th year, Lieut.-col. Eugene M'Carthy.

J. H. Powys, eſq. ſon of Thomas Jeff P. eſq. of the Bengal civil ſervice.

March 1. Mrs. Katharine Mears, the wife of Mr. Tho. M. bell-founder, in Whitechapel. For 5 or 6 years ſhe had been, with pious reſignation, declining under the preſſure of accumulated diſeaſes, with ſcarcely an interval of health.

In Rocheſter-row, Tothill-fields, Mr. Jordan Arrow, joiner to his Majeſty's Board of Works, and adjutant of the Weſtminſter volunteer cavalry. His remains were interred on the 6th, with great military pomp, in the burying-ground of St. John; the proceſſion was alſo honoured with the attendance of the St. Margaret's and St. John's volunteers. His widow was delivered of a daughter on the 13th (ſee p. 275).

At his houſe in Pimlico, Mr. John Luke, maſter ſcowerer in his Majeſty's kitchen.

Mr. Nehemiah Lloyd, a partner in the banking-houſe of Meſſ. Taylor and Lloyd, at Birmingham.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long illneſs, Mr. J. G. Peters, late an upper clerk to Mr. B. Wilſon, merchant there.

At Exeter, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P. merchant there.

2. At Camberwell, Andrew French, eſq.

At Mr. Crawley's, in Spital-ſquare, aged 5, Mrs. Whitelock, late of Farthinghoe, Northampton.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of Mr. B. of Well-ſtreet, Hackney.

3. Of the dropſy, Mr. M. Jackſon, groom of the Chapel-royal, St. James's, in the gift of the Biſhop of London.

William Arnold, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, and poſtmaſter of the iſland.

Of a decline, Miſs Knight, only daughter of Mr. Rd. K. grocer, Gracechurch-ſtreet.

At Twickenham, Middleſex, George Proctor, eſq. of Cleever lodge, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Quarter-maſter Evers, of the Scots brigade, adjutant to the Edinburgh recruiting diſtrict.

4. About 2 o'clock this morning happened, at No. 10, Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, another dreadful inſtance of the extreme danger with which the faſhionable articles of female dreſs are worn in any careleſs ſituation by a fire. A gentleman with whom Miſs Sarah Riggs had for 27 years lived in habits of the greateſt intimacy ſupped with her, and had been gone but a very ſhort time, when fire was by ſome accident communicated to her head-dreſs. No perſon was with her in the room, and ere ſhe was aware of her danger, the reſt of her cloaths were in flames. In her firſt ſurprize, ſhe ran to ſtifle them with the window-curtains, but without effect. Her ſervant was at laſt alarmed, and called the aſſiſtance of Mr. Williams, ſurgeon, from the houſe oppoſite. When he came in, Miſs R. ſtood at the door of her apartment, holding the door with one hand, with the other the corner of a cheſt of drawers near it. She had ſeized both with a convulſive graſp, and was in the agonies of death. They could not relax her hold to remove her; but her ſtrength was exhauſted by the effort, and ſhe almoſt immediately ſunk down and expired. Her limbs were contracted, and her whole frame moſt frightfully ſcorched. She had lived in the utmoſt privacy.

In Berkeley-ſquare, Mrs. Streatfield, relict of Thomas S. eſq. of Stonehall, Surrey.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Elerton, ſchoolmaſter.

In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, Lady Newhaven, relict of Lord N. aunt to the Earl of Carliſle, and only ſurviving daugh. and heireſs of the late Viſc. Allan.

5. Suddenly, at her lodgings on the Parade, Bath, aged 61, Mrs. Price, of Kilſgwynne, co. Carmarthen.

Mr. Voakes, maſter of the commiſſioner's yacht at Portſmouth, was this evening unfortunately drowned as he was returning from conveying ſome perſons in his boat to the Common Hard. He has left a wife and 5 children.

In the King's Bench priſon, where he had been ſome time confined for debt, the Rev. John Clotworthy Skeffington, couſin to the Earl of Maſſarene.

6. At her father's houſe in Portman-ſq. Lady Harriet Benner, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville, and ſiſter of Lady Caroline Wrotteſley, of Wrotteſley, co. Stafford. Her remains were interred in a vault in the pariſh church of Walton upon-Thames, Surrey.

Aged 94, Mr. John Wooldridge, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln. He ſuſtained a long illneſs in darkneſs for ſeveral years without repining, and died with the calmeſt reſignation.

At Wirkſworth, co. Derby, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Hurt, late of Alderwaſley.

At Burton-upon-Trent, William Moreton, gent.

At Thorpe, near Haddiſcoe, Mr. Thomas Scarle, farmer.

7. Of an apoplectic fit, at his houſe in Old Burlington-ſtreet, Sir John Call, bart. of Whiteford, co. Cornwall, M.P. for the borough of Callington, in the ſaid county, and F.R. and A.S.S. He was deſcended from a reſpectable family in the county of Cornwall; and upon the cloſe of a liberal education, at the age of 18 years, was ſent

out

out to India as an assistant, and under the patronage of, that great and able mathematician and philosopher, Benjamin Robbins, esq. chief engineer and captain-general of all the artillery in the East India Company's settlements, who dying in July, 1751, Mr. C. continued in the service, studying that branch of science with such success, together with a judicious exertion of it in the various expeditions carried on in the Carnatic under Captain afterwards Lord Clive, Generals Lawrence, Caillaud, and others, that, in the year 1757, he was raised to the rank of colonel and chief engineer of all the coast of Coromandel; and in 1765, as a farther proof of his superior abilities and integrity, the East India Company appointed him to a seat in the council of Fort St. George, which, with other situations of importance, both civil and military, he held, with equal honour to himself and advantage to his employers, until the year 1770, when, after a period of arduous and meritorious service of 20 years and upwards, he resigned his appointments, and embarked for England, and, in the following year, was chosen high sheriff of the county of Cornwall. In March, 1772, he married Philadelphia, third daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Battie, of Great Russell street; was created an English baronet in 1791, with remainder to his sons, two of whom, with his lady and four daughters, survive him. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Wm. Call. To do ample justice to the virtues and good qualities of this amiable man would require explanation as extensive as that charity, benevolence, and unshaken friendship, which so uniformly shone through his truly Christian and exemplary life, and will ever live in the remembrance of his numerous family and friends.

At Brompton park, Miss Simpson, of Bondley, co. Durham, eldest daughter of the late John S. jun. esq. of that place, by the Right Hon. Lady Ann Simpson, dau. to the late Thomas Earl of Strathmore. Her kindness and benevolence will long be remembered by her friends, and particularly her servants and dependants in the country.

At Bristol hot wells, aged 27, Mr. John James Karr, of the house of Karr, Harper, and Karr, of London.

Aged 32, Mr. Wm. Wilson, liquor merchant, of Hull.

8. At his vicarage-house at Enfield, co. Middlesex, in his 79th year, the Rev. Richard Newbon, B.D. senior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1744, M.A. 1748; and was, by that society, who are patrons of the rectory, presented to the vicarage 1767; which vicarage having been always annexed to a fellowship of Trinity college, power is given, by the act for inclosing Enfield chace, 1777, to augment it by a farther endowment of 160 acres, parcel of the tithe allotment over and above 90 acres appropriated to it in lieu of tithes for the allotment to the King and other landholders and parishes commoning on the chace, as the vicar's share, an agreement having been previously made with the lessee of the rectory for that purpose. Whenever this augmentation shall have taken place, the acceptance of the vicarage of Enfield by one of the fellows of Trinity college will vacate his fellowship. The vicar has, under the act, a power of granting leases, not to exceed 21 years, of a specific allotment of 10 acres to the vicar of Enfield and his successors for ever.

9. The body of Charles Champion, a private in the 7th regiment of light dragoons, who had been missing from the regiment for some time past, was taken out of the river Thames at Shepperton, Middlesex, drowned.

Mrs. Dodsworth, wife of the Rev. Francis D. vicar of Dodington, Kent.

In Arabella-row, Pimlico, Mr. Frith, one of the gentlemen volunteers of the Pimlico Association.

At his house in Great Ormond-street, aged 71, John Holliday, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister at law, F.R.S. a governor of the Royal Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and Bethlem, and of the Foundling Hospital; and an active member of the Society of Arts and Manufactures, for which he had lately drawn up a memoir of the late Owen Salusbury Brereton, esq.; and of which (had he lived one week longer) he would probably have been elected a vice-president. His extensive professional knowledge and practice as a conveyancer were well known in the wide circle of his acquaintance, while his biographical memoirs of that luminary of the law, the late Lord Mansfield, his contemporary, and particular friend and patron, will recommend him to the lovers of British biography. (See our vol. LXVII. pp. 673, 771, 1042.) He was author of some sprightly lines on "a Favourite Bantam," in vol. LXX. p. 1081; and his poem on the British Oak, suggested by a noble and antient specimen on his own extensive estates in Staffordshire, is reviewed in the present volume, p. 45; where it is stated from the poem itself, that "the second branch or division of the British Oak records the marriage of the first Duke of Newcastle with the sole daughter and heir of Wm. Basset, of Blore, esq. whose ancestors were for several centuries lords of the manors of Cheadle and Cheadle park," as will soon appear in the full pedigree of that family in vol. II. p. 16, of the History of Staffordshire; also in future under Cheadle. This manor, where the above celebrated tree grows, was in 1767 the property of Anselm

selm Beaumont, of London, esq.; and afterwards of Sir Joseph Banks, who sold it to Mr. Holliday; he having before obtained the adjacent seat of Dilhorn Hall, (of which a very picturesque view is contributed to the History of Staffordshire,) by marriage with the daughter of Mr. Harrison, attorney at law there, by whom he had issue one only child, a daughter, married to the eldest son of the late Judge Buller, now Sir Francis Buller Yarde Buller, bart. Mr. H. at an early part of life translated the first eight books of Virgil into hexameter verse; which still remain unprinted.—His MSS. in the line of his profession are numerous and valuable; and are left to two intimate friends in trust, for the use of the first of his grandsons that may become a practitioner in the law.

At Waltham abbey, Essex, in his 45th year, after a lingering illness and a broken heart, universally regretted by the inhabitants of that place, the Rev. James Colnett, 20 years curate of that parish (to which he was appointed on the death of Mr. Lindsey, son of the last of the nonjuring clergy,) and joint lecturer of St. Mary, Whitechapel, where his father was a tradesman. A more affecting scene of heightened distress cannot perhaps be painted than was realized in this unfortunate man, who, to support a wife, (the daughter of a clergyman,) and eight children, and a ninth soon expected, and his eldest son by fits incapable of getting his bread, though educated in Christ's hospital, had not an income of 100l. per annum. He received 24l. per annum for the constant duty of Waltham, with the allowance of surplice fees and Easter offerings, from Ferdinando Tracey Travel, of Wadham college, M. A. rector of Upper Slaughton, co. Gloucester *, where he resides; and, on the presentation of the Tracey family, holds this donative, whose whole yearly produce is 100l.; 10l. per annum as a composition for the impossibility of acting as lecturer at Whitechapel half the year with the other, to which he was chosen to keep out a Methodist; and 20l. per annum allowed to five of his children, at 4l. each, and 3l. to a sixth, by the corporation for the relief of poor clergymen and their widows and children in Essex and that part of Hertfordshire which is within the diocese of London. When we look back to the dissolution of a monastic society who, with an annual revenue of near 2000l. and who, having engrossed all the tithes, supplied this cure by one of their own members, one is tempted to say, what have the ministers of the Protestant Church gained by the Reformation? But, when our thoughts are turned to the statement of the present provision for this church in Mr. Bacon's *Liber Regis*, p. 629, "a donative in the gift of the lord of the site of Waltham abbey, to which 100l. per annum was given and settled therewith for ever payable out of the estate of Claverhambury, with a house and other good accommodations*, by Edw. Denny, Earl of Norwich, in whose surviving trustees is the appointment of a curate," before which legacy the stipend was only 8l. a year (Morant, I. 45), can indignation be repressed, that such a provision should be so unequally divided between a resident and a non-resident minister, that the former should have the smallest proportion, and that Mr. C. literally, to the reproach of the Establishment, should have been only a curate's curate? To the credit of British humanity, a subscription, immediately opened, has been most handsomely supported, for the relief of this unfortunate family.

10. At Bath, after a short illness, Simon Adams, esq. of Ansley-hall, co. Warwick, and major in the Warwickshire corps of yeomanry cavalry.

At Upper Tooting, Surrey, the relict of Peter Brown, esq.

Mrs. Yonge, wife of William-John Y. esq. of St. James's-street, and one of the daughters of the late Humphry Pitt, esq. of Prior's Lee, co. Salop.

Aged 52, Mr. John Hutchinson, of Cottingham, late of Hull, chimney-dealer.

Aged 70, George Lucas, esq. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

11. In Harpur-street, Red Lion square, Laurence Crump, esq.

Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Isaac Dolins, and relict of John Berney, esq. of Bracon Ash, Norfolk.

12. Aged 73, Mr. Clark, farmer and grazier, of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

Mr William Corrie, jun. lace-merchant, of Wellingborough.

At Wokingham, Mr. Holton, shoe-maker; who had 22 children by his first wife, and 16 by his second.

Rev. Joseph Easton, minister of the Gospel at Troqueer, in Scotland.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Catharine Nicholson, relict of the late Rev. R. N. rector of Dudcote, co. Warwick.

At his sister's house in Golden-square, William Winter Blathwayt, esq. lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and colonel of the 17th light dragoons.

13. At Elstree, John Rudge, esq. second son of the Rev. Benjamin R. LL.B. of New college, Oxford, rector of Thornhaugh, co. Northampton, 33 years, from 1708 to 1741. He married a daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Reeve, physician, of London.

* Editor of an "Attempt to render the daily Reading of the Psalms more intelligible, 1794." 4to.

* See the will in Farmer's History of Waltham Abbey, Morant's Essex, p. 170. John Gumbon was then curate, as was Bp. Hall 1612, and T. Fuller 1648.

Aged

Aged 64, Lieut. Robert Love, who had ſerved 54 years in the impreſs ſervice of the royal navy.

Henry Greene, eſq. of Rolleſton, co. Leiceſter. He ſucceeded to a conſiderable property on the death of his father (ſee vol. LXVII. p. 806) in 1797; and ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1799.

Mr. Ruſſell, attorney, of Northampton.

Edward Parry, eſq. many years a benevolent benefactor to the Welſh Charity-ſchool, and vice-treaſurer thereof.

14. In Spring-gardens, Henry-Francis, youngeſt ſon of Shaw Lefevre, eſq.

In St. Stephen's pariſh, Norwich, aged 25, Miſs Sophia-Anne Goddard, who came forward with ſo much ſucceſs at Drury-lane theatre a few years ago. This lady had obtained conſiderable reputation on the Norwich ſtage; and was ſo much improved in theatrical merit, that her talents would, doubtleſs, ſoon have made their way to a ſecure eſtabliſhment on the London boards. Her figure was elegant, her underſtanding excellent, her manners were amiable, and her character, in all reſpects, was highly meritorious. She was in the prime of life, and promiſed, more than any other performer now on the ſtage, to ſucceed to that line of theatrical characters which were ſo admirably ſuſtained by the preſent Counteſs of Derby.

At Southampton, in her 27th year, Mrs. Mary Hammond Mathiſon, wife of Gilbert M. eſq.

15. At Eltham, Kent, in his 89th year, John Pott, eſq. (brother of the late Percivall P. ſurgeon), late a vinegar-merchant in Caſtle-ſtreet, Southwark, and many years an eminent oil-merchant in Gracechurch-ſtreet, London. For ſeveral years before his death he had loſt both his ſight and his hearing. He was an excellent man, and a liberal friend to moſt of the public charities. He had ſo high an opinion of the extenſive utility of the Humane Society as to give 10l. to it annually. Death has deprived this valuable inſtitution, within a few months, of many of its moſt liberal and zealous friends; and therefore its good works plead more ſtrongly for ſupport.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law, Mr. Window, at Chelſea, Mr. Samuel Rudder, an eminent printer at Cirencester, author of the hiſtory of that antient borough, and the county and city of Gloucester. Having publiſhed a hiſtory of his native town of Cirencester, he undertook to publiſh, 1767, the topographical, eccleſiaſtical, biographical, and natural hiſtory of Gloucestershire, "not a mere republication of Sir Robert Atkyns's work, but great part of it written anew, and brought down to the preſent time, and ſo far corrected and improved as the editor, with various aſſiſtants, was capable of doing, and adorned with new plates of gentlemen's ſeats, contributed by their owners. The ſubſcription price was 2l. 12s. 6d. juſt half the original price of Sir Robert's book, and not one-fourth of what it had ariſen to. It was to have been publiſhed 1771, but did not appear till 1779. From this general hiſtory, ſold, in 1781, at 3l. 3s. by the editor at Cirencester, and Meſſrs. Evans and Hazle, booksellers in Gloucester, the latter extracted the hiſtory of the city of Gloucester, 1781, in 8vo, price 6s."

Mr. Barlow, of Ingleton, co. York.

In Wigmore-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, the widow of Gen. Staates Long Morris.

At St. James's palace, aged 86, Mrs. Planta, mother of Joſeph P. eſq. principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum.

16. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. Edward H. rector of Shenmington, co. Glouc.

In Albemarle-ſtreet, aged 77, the Hon. John Bulkeley Coventry Bulkeley, of Bulkeley houſe near Fordingbridge, only brother of the Earl of Coventry. By virtue of an act of parliament he took his additional name of Bulkeley.

Mrs. Hooper, an old lady, ſitting by the fire-ſide at her lodgings in Middle Brook-ſtreet, Winchester, on the 15th, a ſpark by ſome means caught her cloaths, by which ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe died this morning in great agonies.

17. Capt. Rennie, of the Invincible (ſee p. 272). This brave but unfortunate officer diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Helder when a lieutenant; in conſequence of which, Admiral Mitchell praiſed him in his public diſpatches, and he was made poſt-captain. Since that time, he had been waiting for a ſhip. He had juſt been appointed to the command of the Invincible, and was the firſt time putting to ſea in her, launching, as he thought, into good fortune.

At Plymouth, aged 17, Mr. Norton Joſeph Knatchbull, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Royal, ſecond ſon of Sir Edward K. bart.

18. Mr. Dumelow, ſen. of Leiceſter.

Aged 72, Mr. Geo. Gibſon, of Catwick.

19. In Dean's yard, Weſtminſter, the lady of Sir Richard Cope, bart. D. D. prebendary of Weſtminſter.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. Robert Grey, an uncommonly ſkilful mechanick. He had been employed in the Royal obſervatory from the year 1765; and was honoured with the marked attention of his Sovereign.

21. At his houſe at Walton, of a bilious complaint, aged about 59, Mr. John Holt, who had been a reſident there upwards of 40 years; whoſe name has reflected very high credit on the beginning of each of our Magazines for ſeveral years back, whilſt other parts of it have been enriched from time to time with his remarks under different ſignatures. He came at an early age from the neighbourhood of Mottram Longendale in the ſame county to the delightful village of Walton, about 3 miles from Liverpool,

Liverpool, and commenced schoolmaster and parish-clerk. The latter post he gave up some years ago; previous to which he married a good and worthy woman, who now survives him. They commenced a boarding-school for young ladies; and, with much credit to themselves, and use to the present age, brought up many young ladies, who bear ample testimony of the attention that was paid to health and morals, as well as the really useful parts of learning. Mr. H. set forward in life with a very narrow education, but a laudable thirst after knowledge; he studied and read a good deal, as much, however, as his other avocations would permit; and aimed to make himself an useful member of society, and to those around him. He published three useful volumes, intituled, "Characters of the Kings and Queens of England," &c. vol. I. 1786 (LVII. 999); vol. II. 1787 (LVIII. 332); vol. III. 1788 (LIX. 437). His valuable Remarks in a long Tour taken in the Summer of 1793 are printed in vol. LXIII. pp. 619, 720; and his appropriate description of Mr. Bakewell's farm at Dishley in Leicestershire in the same volume, p. 792. He was a very singular and *minute* observer of nature; and the bent of his studies has latterly been directed to those of agriculture. He wrote some time ago an Essay on the Curle in Potatoes, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He was appointed to make the agricultural survey of Lancashire, which he executed, and has since been appointed an honorary member of the same. He compiled a few books for the use of schools; wrote a novel or two; and had been some time in collecting materials for an history of Liverpool, which we now hope will be put into some able hand to digest and arrange for publication. He assisted his relatives according to his abilities; and his neighbours he neglected not. It may be said, and we trust to him it will be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

24. Henry Mason, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Cursitor-street; who, during many years suffering from a severe paralytic attack, and an unconquerable deafness, preserved an uncommon placidity of manners, and, by an attachment to literature, contrived to furnish to himself a fund of constant entertainment.

26. At his apartments in Sion college, of a gradual decay, in his 93d year, Mr. John Vowell, formerly an eminent stationer in Watling-str.; and, till within three weeks of his dissolution, an active and useful member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company, of which he had long been the father. He was universally esteemed, for perfect urbanity of manners, and unaffected goodness of heart.

Gazette Promotions.

Queen's-house, Feb. 18. RIGHT Hon. Sir John Mitford, Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

Queen's-house, Feb. 20. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, Right Hon. Charles-George Lord Arden, and the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Robert Banks Jenkinson, commonly called Lord Hawkesbury, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

St. James's, Feb. 21. Edward Law, esq. his Majesty's attorney-general, knighted.

Whitehall, Feb. 21. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, admiral of the White, K.B. Sir Philip Stephens, bart. William Eliot, esq. Sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. James Adams, John Markham, and William Gaithshore, esqrs. appointed his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

Queen's house, March 17. Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, and the Right Hon. George Legge, commonly called Viscount Lewisham, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.—Right Hon. Philip Earl of Hardwicke, appointed lieutenant-general and general governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.—Right Hon. Robert Lord Hobart, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, March 17. Right Hon. Henry Addington, John Smith and Charles Small Pybus, esqrs. George Thynne, esq. (commonly called Lord George Thynne), and Nathaniel Bond, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, chancellor and undertreasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.—Right Hon. Charles Yorke, his Majesty's secretary at war.

Whitehall, March 19. Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and Rt. Hon. Ld Glenbervie, appointed paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

Whitehall, March 23. William Lord Auckland, and Charles Spencer, esq. (commonly called Lord Charles Spencer), appointed his Majesty's postmaster-general.

Bill of Mortality, from February 24, to March 24, 1801.

Christened.			Buried.			Between			Between		
Males	673	1285	Males	819	1730	2 and 5	165	50 and 60	157
Females	612		Females	901		5 and 10	66	60 and 70	140
						10 and 20	55	70 and 80	115
Whereof have died under two years old		423				20 and 30	156	80 and 90	58
Peck Loaf 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 6d.; 7s. 2d.;						30 and 40	177	90 and 100	4
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¾ per lb.						40 and 50	214	101	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	164	11	101	6	77	1	45	0	68	6
Surrey	167	8	000	0	77	10	46	0	73	6
Hertford	144	8	000	0	73	7	44	8	70	9
Bedford	150	1	126	4	86	1	44	4	77	3
Hunting.	154	7	000	0	87	4	40	4	71	1
Northam	142	6	000	0	82	4	38	0	67	0
Rutland	140	0	000	0	82	6	41	0	74	0
Leiceſter	144	10	000	0	94	3	44	11	76	6
Notting.	140	4	105	0	87	0	52	6	90	0
Derby	146	10	000	0	83	6	48	8	88	10
Stafford	163	10	000	0	96	0	54	7	84	2
Salop	170	3	121	2	110	10	55	0	00	0
Hereford	179	2	115	2	109	10	47	8	92	9
Worceſt	185	11	000	0	108	9	53	5	97	7
Warwick	180	3	000	0	104	3	55	10	88	2
Wilts	164	4	000	0	86	0	46	4	87	4
Berks	158	2	000	0	80	0	44	6	70	8
Oxford	169	7	000	0	84	2	48	10	77	5
Bucks	154	4	000	0	80	8	45	10	72	9
Montgo.	158	4	000	0	97	8	52	1	00	0
Brecon	179	2	152	0	120	0	48	0	00	0
Radnor	149	0	000	0	101	10	41	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

156	2	111	3	97	7	47	2	80 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

127	8	76	8	65	4	49	1	86 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	155	4	78	0	74	2	43	0	07	9
Kent	150	9	00	0	72	6	43	0	65	10
Suſſex	162	0	00	0	72	6	42	4	70	0
Suffolk	167	6	112	0	64	2	43	8	70	0
Cambrid.	141	4	00	0	73	1	39	7	68	8
Norfolk	146	1	90	0	62	4	47	0	71	5
Lincoln	127	7	104	0	82	6	37	10	83	6
York	134	8	112	0	71	7	43	11	82	10
Durham	146	5	106	11	89	1	45	9	00	0
Northum.	139	10	106	0	76	9	48	1	00	0
Cumberl.	149	2	116	2	96	7	63	8	00	0
Weſtmo.	169	8	122	6	100	10	64	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	159	11	00	0	97	8	62	6	88	2
Cheſter	155	10	00	0	00	0	56	4	88	0
Flint	146	0	00	0	112	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	158	5	00	0	113	8	57	5	108	6
Angleſea	000	0	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	136	8	00	0	93	3	52	6	96	0
Merion.	145	9	00	0	111	6	51	1	00	0
Cardigan	128	9	00	0	96	0	36	0	00	0
Pembroke	130	3	00	0	80	0	31	8	00	0
Carmart.	134	4	00	0	106	0	37	6	00	0
Glamorg.	159	8	00	0	108	2	50	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	185	4	00	0	98	7	47	8	91	8
Somerſet	183	10	00	0	100	11	51	0	86	0
Monm.	184	6	00	0	100	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	162	3	00	0	95	3	41	0	00	0
Cornwall	148	9	00	0	88	0	38	0	00	0
Dorſet	173	4	00	0	97	7	49	0	96	0
Hants	175	11	00	0	82	11	43	6	82	4

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	151	2	100	3	75	0	39	9	64	11
2	161	0	112	0	66	1	42	4	69	8
3	146	1	90	0	62	4	45	3	71	5
4	130	8	104	0	77	3	40	2	80	10
5	143	1	106	3	80	4	47	2	80	8
6	157	2	118	3	97	8	64	0	80	8
7	158	5	111	3	97	8	61	8	88	1
8	147	9	111	3	106	0	53	2	102	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	134	4	111	3	96	6	39	2	80	8
10	184	6	111	3	99	6	48	8	00	0
11	156	10	111	3	92	0	39	0	80	8
12	174	10	111	3	89	0	45	8	86	10
13	131	8	76	8	66	1	50	4	86	10
14	134	0	76	8	74	10	40	11	84	0
15	137	2	76	8	68	10	50	10	92	7
16	110	4	76	8	57	9	45	2	77	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 23.

Fine	125s. to 130s.	Middling	oos. to oos.	Horſe Pollard	oos. od.	
Seconds	oos. to oos.	Fine Pollard	oos. to oos.	Bran	oos. od.	
Thirds	oos. to oos.	Common ditto	oos. to oos.			

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 83s. 7d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. 16s.	Suſſex Pockets	14l. os. to 16l. os.
Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.	Ditto Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.
Farnham Pockets	18l. os. to 20l. os.	Eſſex Bags	12l. os. to 14l. os.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 21.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 16s. od. to 6l. 6s. od. Aver. 5l. 1s. od.
Straw 2l. 5s. od. to 2l. 14s. od. Aver. 2l. 9s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 18, 1801, is 76s. 6d. ½ per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. od. to 7s. od.	Pork	7s. 4d. to 8s. od.
Mutton	6s. 6d. to 8s. od.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	6s. od. to 8s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 8d ½

COALS, Beſt in the Pool oos. od. to os. od. Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to oos. od.

SOAP, Yellow, oos.—Mottled, oos.—Curd, oos.

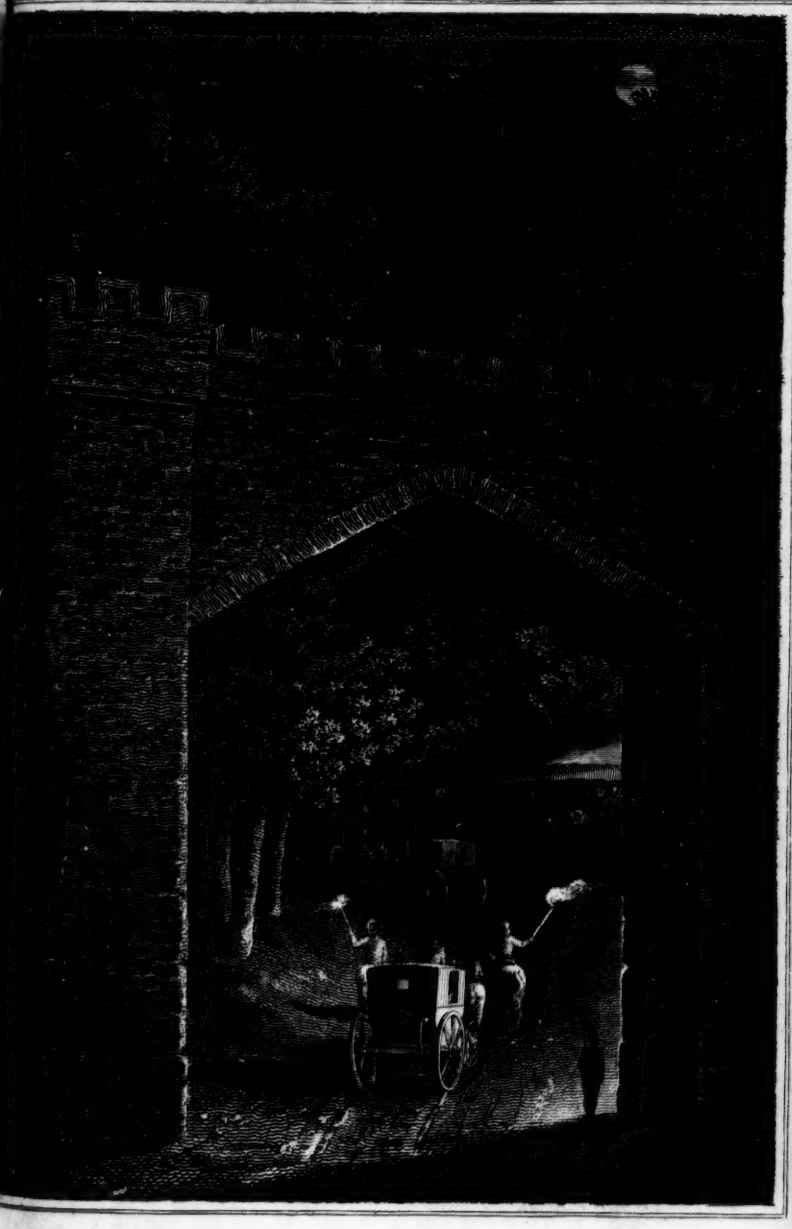
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Ex. Inq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Lott. Prizes.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	152⅛	56½	55⅞	75⅛	91	91½	17⅛	5⅛	185½	3s. dif.	62¼	55½	56½	7 dif.		88	55¼	86	17 6 c	97
1	Sunday																			
2	153	56½	55¾	75⅜	90⅜	91⅜	17⅜	5⅛	184½	2	62½	55½	56½	7		88¼	55¼	86	17 8 c	97
3	154	55½	55½	75½	90⅜	91⅜	17½	5⅛	183½	3	62¼	55½	56½	7		88	55¼	86	17 8 c	97
4			55⅜	75	90½	90⅝	17½	5¼					56⅛	5		88	55¼	86	17 10 o	97
5			55⅜	75⅛	90¾	91							56⅛	5		88¼	55	86	17 10 o	97
6			55¼		91								56⅛	5		88¼	55½	86	17 10 o	97
7			55¼		91⅛				186					6	1½ pr.		55¼	86	17 10 o	97
8	Sunday																			
9	154		55⅜		91¼				186					6	2		55	86	17 10 o	97
10	153¾		56		91¼				186					6	2⅛		55	86	17 10 o	97
11			55⅜		91⅜									6	2 pr.		55¼	86	17 14 o	97
12			55⅝		91⅜									6	1⅜		55½	86	17 14 o	97
13			56		91¼				186					6	2		55⅜	86	17 14 o	97
14			56⅛		91½				186½					4	2		55⅝	86	18 0 c	97
15	Sunday																			
16	153		56⅛		91⅝				187					4	2⅛		55¼	86	18 0 o	97
17			56⅜		91⅝				187½					5	2⅛		55¼	86	18 0 o	97
18			56⅝		92⅛				187					5	2⅛		56⅛	86	18 10 o	97
19	153		56⅜		92¼									4	3		56	86	18 10 o	97
20			56⅛		91⅞				187					5	3		56	86	18 10 o	97
21	154		57		92⅛				187					4	3		56⅛	86	18 15 o	97
22	Sunday																			
23	156¼		57⅛		93				189					4	3⅛		56½	86	19 0 o	97
24	156		57⅜		93⅛				188½					6	4¼		57	86	19 10 o	97
25	159		58⅛		94⅛				193					7			57	86	20 0 o	97
26	161		58¼		95				195					12	6⅛		57⅛	86	21 0 o	97
27	162½		58⅜		96				194½					3	6¼		57½	86	21 5 o	97

N.B. Bank Stock, Long Annuities, and India Stock, fell as above for the Opening of the Dividend.

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.



Lord NELSON's *Reception at* FONTHILL.